

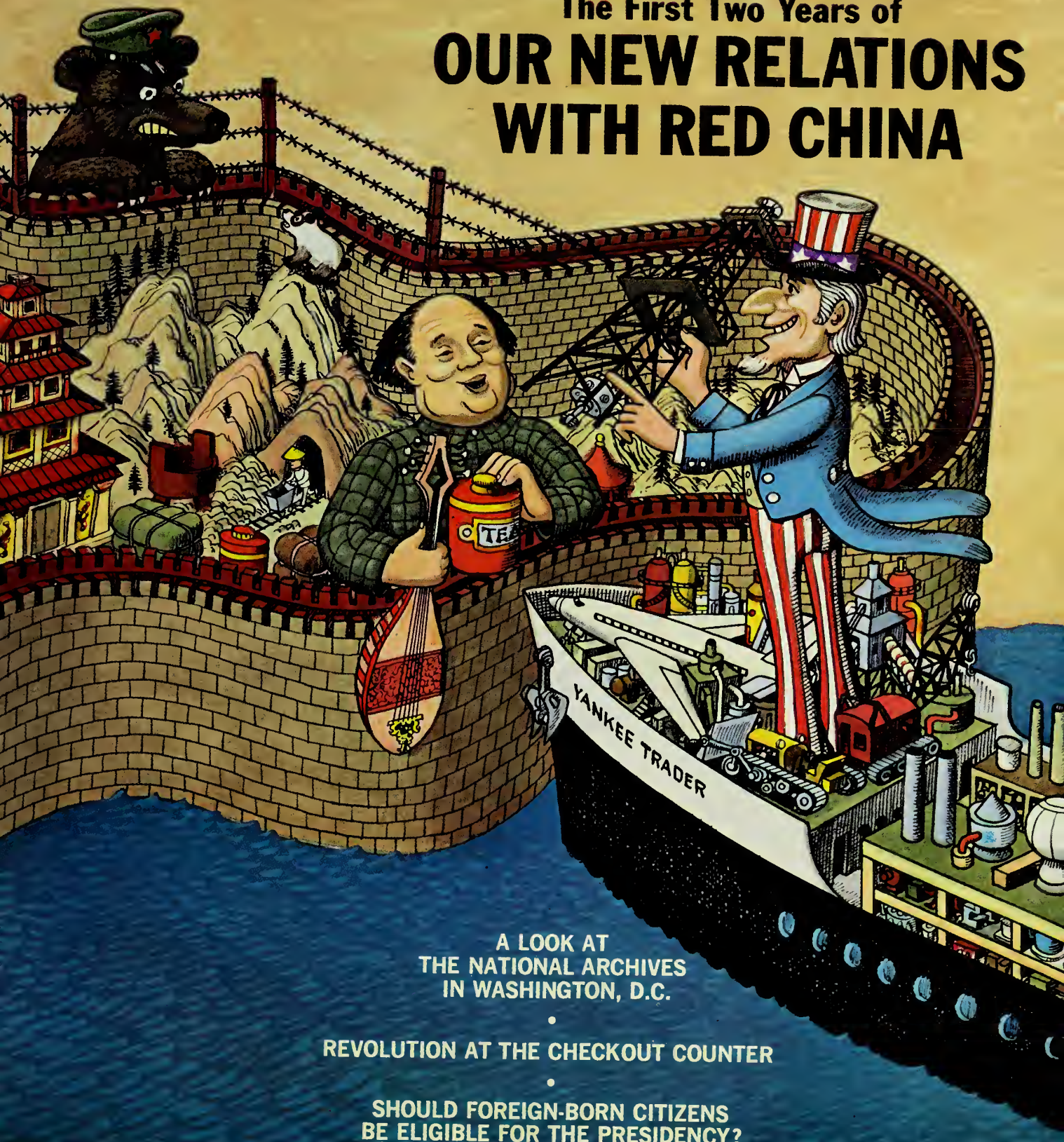
THE AMERICAN

20c • NOVEMBER 1974

LEGION

MAGAZINE

The First Two Years of **OUR NEW RELATIONS WITH RED CHINA**



A LOOK AT
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

•
REVOLUTION AT THE CHECKOUT COUNTER

•
SHOULD FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS
BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE PRESIDENCY?

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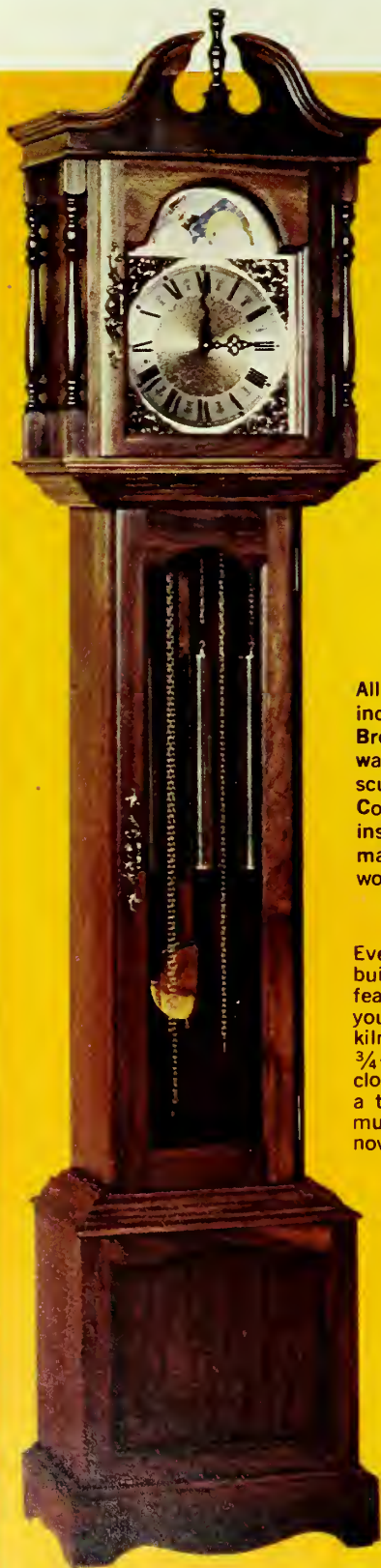
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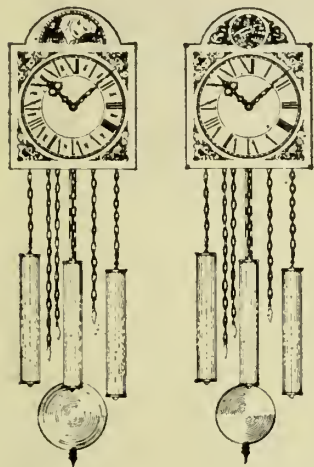


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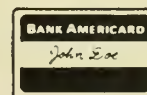
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NOVEMBER 1974

Volume 97, Number 5

National Commander

James M. Wagonseller

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THE AMERICAN

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NOVEMBER 1974

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YOU ARE INVITED TO JOIN IN A UNIQUE CENTENNIAL TRIBUTE TO THE MAN WHO LED THE BRITISH NATION IN "ITS MOST DEADLY DANGER AND ITS FINEST HOUR"



At left, the \$25 Churchill coin for the Cayman Islands. At right, the 20 Crown Churchill coin for the Turks and Caicos Islands. Both will be minted in .925 sterling silver. Both will be issued in limited proof editions prior to release as circulating currency.

ACTUAL SIZE 45MM - APPROX. 1 3/16"

These two brilliant sterling silver proof coins will be struck by The Royal Canadian Mint as part of the worldwide British Commonwealth commemoration of the Winston Churchill Centenary. Reservations can be accepted until November 30, 1974, only.

Next month, the Royal Canadian Mint will strike proofs of two high value British Commonwealth sterling silver coins of special interest to North American collectors and investors.

These new coins, pictured here, are a distinguished part of the tribute to Sir Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister who led the British nation in "its most deadly danger and its finest hour."

They will be minted, with the approval of the Lord Chamberlain on behalf of Queen Elizabeth II, for the territorial governments of the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Both will

silver content. That is genuine and assured rarity.

How to Order Proof Coins

Proofs will be priced at \$45 each for the Cayman coin and \$30 each for the Turks coin, or \$75 for the set. Reservations and remittances should be sent to Paramount International Coin Corporation, official agents for both issues. Reservations must be

mailed by November 30, 1974, the 100th anniversary of Sir Winston Churchill's birth. Paramount has been authorized to accept later postmarks only from its present customers, and those received after Nov. 30 from the general public must be returned.

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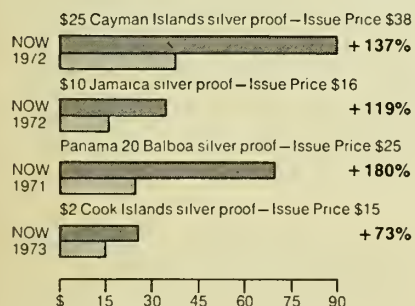
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Distribution of these proof coins will be as rigidly controlled as their superb minting quality. Each will be *individually double struck* and individually inspected. Each will receive a certificate of its proof status signed by the Master of the Royal Canadian Mint. And dies used to strike the proofs will be destroyed after minting to protect the numismatic integrity and investment value of the issue.

Thus, proofs of the Churchill coins will have an added dimension of value apart from their historic significance and high

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be struck in solid sterling silver, an increasing rarity in present day coinage. And (still more significantly from an investment standpoint) each coin will be struck in a rare, limited, proof edition expressly for subscribers — before its general release as circulating currency.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal service are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

CONGRESS AND SOLAR ENERGY

SIR: I enjoyed the debate in the Pro and Con pages in August on whether Congress should go all-out to develop solar power for the nation's prime energy source. I'm all for it. I would like to comment on the principal argument offered against a big federal development of solar power. It was that this should be left to private enterprise.

If we had left the development of nuclear power for electricity to private enterprise, it never would have happened. The development costs are just too big for private enterprise to want to risk as long as there are coal, oil, and natural gas to burn. If we should treat solar power development as something to be left to private enterprise, we would be resorting to a camouflaged excuse to block its development.

The government has poured billions into all sorts of power development, not only nuclear power, but dams all over the country for hydroelectric power. It is spending more today to develop fusion power. It is at least 40

years too late to invoke the sanctity of private enterprise in the electrical energy field to block development of the one major source of energy that is clean, inexhaustible and which uses up no natural resources—solar power. The federal government entered the energy field in a big way in the 1920's and 1930's, with Hoover Dam and T.V.A. It is now pouring billions into developing breeder reactors for power companies use. It should certainly take the lead in solar power, too. "Red" Blackmore, Austin, Tex.

TRANSPLANTS AND EYE-BANKS

SIR: Thank you sincerely for the excellent information contained in the "Personal" section of the August 1974 issue concerning donation of vital organs for transplant. Your information is concise, correct and very tastefully presented. It is rather difficult to always get this story to the public in this manner. As a Legionnaire, I am happy that my magazine has made this contribution, along with many other fine contributions through the years. As President of the South Carolina Eye-Bank, I am grateful for this boost to our never-ending work of trying to help those who are blind or otherwise visually handicapped. W.M. "Mac" Goldfinch, Jr., Conway, S.C.

PASSPORTS

SIR: Your article, "A Look At Passports" (Sept.), was indeed fine coverage of a topic that most Americans take for granted. Miss Frances Knight

has been doing a phenomenal job of running the Passport Office since she took over 19 years ago, and, incidentally, the Office returns a profit to the government every year, something that no other government agency can boast of.

The article merely mentions Miss Knight's problems with her superiors in the office of security of the State Department, in her attempts to obtain funds to attack the problems of passport security and manpower. But for those who have read her testimony before Senate hearings over the past few years, the fruits of her efforts appear only to be more frustration and bureaucratic bungling. N.G. Nyerges, Santa Monica, Calif.

SIR: Your article on passports was excellent. As a travel agent, I appreciate anything which may facilitate the efficient issuance of passports, particularly in a life or death emergency and, of course, in such a manner as to eliminate criminal and fraudulent use thereof. I was unaware of the special Duty Officer Program until I read the article and have written to the Passport Bureau for additional information on this program and on the means of whom to contact in a life and death situation. Thank you for a very informative piece. Charles W. Leek, Bay Shore, N.Y.

ON V-J DAY

SIR: Your article, "That Was V-J Day," (Sept.), was greatly enjoyed. I was a member of the 393rd Bomb Squad. (V.H.) that was transferred from Fairmont, Nebr. to Wendover, Utah, in Sept. 1944 to be the combat arm of the 509th Composite Group, Col. Paul Tibbets' (atomic bomb) command. In reference to the real V-J Day, I was Group O.D. on that date, Aug. 15. In the early morning hours, the message to cease all offensive operations was received, and it was my duty and pleasure to notify Colonel Tibbets. What celebrating. Everyone out of sacks, and I believe it was more vociferous than the welcome-back-to-Tinian party, held for Colonel Tibbets and his Enola Gay crew, after the Hiroshima mission. What a wonderful group, and, believe me, Colonel Tibbets spared nothing to make it tops. Charles A. Perry, Lt. Col., USAF (Ret.), Wrentham, Mass.

ATTN: BERLIN AIRLIFT PARTICIPANTS

SIR: I have been commissioned to prepare a narrative account of the Berlin Airlift of 1948/49, and in this connection I hope that you might be willing to help me.

For the historical record, I am anxious to make contacts with all those who may have participated in the Airlift in whatever capacity. Richard Collier, c/o John Cushman Associates, 25 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036.

Earwax: the sneak thief of sound.

Government studies show that hearing problems and age go hand in hand. These studies also show that many hearing problems are merely due to excessive earwax. Of course, anyone suspecting a hearing problem should consult a physician to determine the cause.

One way for earwax to impair hearing is very simple. As we grow older, the fine hairs lining our ear canals grow coarse. Eventually, they can prevent earwax that forms daily from getting out. This in turn muffles sounds trying to get in. Because the wax builds up so gradually, your hearing can diminish without you realizing it.

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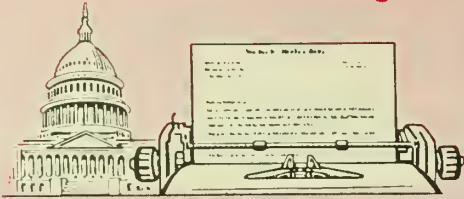
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Dateline Washington . . .



KEEPING TAX RECORDS CONFIDENTIAL.

GOV'T SEEKS TO SAVE ENERGY.

1974 HIGHWAY-TRAFFIC CHANGES.

One positive aftermath of the Watergate scandal is a strong move in Congress to protect citizens from misuse of their tax records for political purposes. A bipartisan bill, introduced by Sen. Lowell Weicker (Conn.) and Rep. Jerry Litton (Mo.) would protect the confidentiality of taxpayers by strictly limiting access to tax records by the White House, Executive agencies and Congressional Committees. It goes beyond President Ford's own limitation order.

The measure would preserve returns against disclosure except for purposes of Internal Revenue enforcement. Not even the President could peek at any individual's tax returns except upon written request and public justification.

The Watergate investigation revealed among other abuses that White House power to inspect tax returns was distorted by aides intending to initiate tax investigations of political enemies. Unauthorized disclosure would be punished with stiff criminal penalties.

• • •

The public's enthusiasm for conserving fuel has ebbed substantially since the shortage "panic" of the past winter. But the federal government is still running scared. Washington is trying to push ahead with a broad program for saving energy, and simultaneously preserving the environment against energy-created pollution.

As the federal agencies strive under "Project Independence" to free the United States of any need for imported oil and gas—hopefully by 1980—the government is also encouraging steps to reduce the use of energy in industry, home and transportation. But popular support for the program has waned ever since the lines disappeared at the gas stations.

Thus, Washington's energy leaders are desperately seeking a dramatic approach which will arouse the country again. Lacking strong public support, the success of "Project Independence," ironically, will depend on the oil-producing countries—on how high they lift their prices and how low they drop production.

Only 130 million autos, trucks and buses are expected to have clogged U.S. highways and by-ways in 1974, due to higher prices, inflation and the erstwhile scarcity of fuel. The increase in these motor vehicles is expected to be 4.2% over 1973, in contrast to the previous year's gain of 5.6%.

The three factors may also substantially explain the anticipated 19.5% surge in registered motorcycles, motor bicycles and motor scooters in 1974, with some 5 million of the put-puts whizzing alongside heavier traffic. These road-choking estimates are official from the Department of Transportation.

Meanwhile, in Congress, there appears to be growing sentiment for more compulsory restraints against vehicle-created pollution, but for fewer compulsory restraints on passengers so as to enforce safety.

PEOPLE & QUOTES

DEFUSING INFLATION

"Inflation is just not about to go away quickly. . . . It's going to take a great deal of work to defuse it." Alan Greenspan, chairman, Council of Economic Advisers.

OUR FAILING FLEET

"There has been no period in the past 50 years where the fleet has been in as poor condition as it is today," Admiral Rickover.

EUROPE, YES

"We should rigorously avoid any precipitate steps toward withdrawing—or even substantially diminishing—our presence in Europe," George W. Ball, ex-Undersec'y of State.

A GERMAN VIEW

"The friendship of Germany towards the United States should be strengthened at all costs and with everything Germany has to muster," Kurt Kiesinger, ex-West German Chancellor.

PIVOTAL PRIVACY

"Privacy, the ability to be confident of security in our homes and our conversations, is not only the bedrock of individual freedom; privacy of communication is the essence of democracy." Arthur J. Goldberg, former Supreme Court Justice.

CONSERVE ENERGY!

"For many basic reasons, energy conservation . . . is today critically important," Frederick B. Dent, Commerce Sec'y.

INFLATION FIGHT

"We are going after the public enemy of inflation in 1974 and we will lick him before July 4, 1976," President Gerald Ford.

PRICE CURE

"To produce more, relative to our consumption. That, most of all, will get prices down." Roy Ash, director, Office of Management and Budget.

THE LIFE OF JOHN F. KENNEDY



7

The First Two Years of Our

A look at what's been happening, for better or worse,

By THOMAS WEYR

IT is now well over two years since President Nixon's historic visit to Communist China in February 1972. How is the new relationship working?

For one thing, in the absence of any new upheaval, the Nixon arrangement with China seems to be fairly permanent—even though it is a guarded relationship, with an awareness of profound differences and national aims on both sides of the Pacific, and with a large measure of implicit caution on both sides which is only partly concealed by diplomatic niceties.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reaffirmed our intention to stay in the ball game last June in a talk to a council of some 200 U.S. firms dedicated to increasing trade with Red China. On August 13, in his first message to Congress as President, Gerald Ford pledged continuity in "our commitment" to the [new relationship], and kept Mr. Kissinger in his Cabinet. Meanwhile, a prominent Democrat—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, of Washington State—returned in mid-summer from a six-day visit to Peking, to urge friendlier ties with China than with Russia. He went so far as to praise our early trade with China, as compared to Soviet trade.

"Unlike the Russians," he said, "the Chinese have not sought special United States taxpayer-subsidized investments for the development of their resources, or United States Government credit."

Last September, seven more members of Congress visited China in a group, including Senators Hubert Humphrey and J. W. Fulbright. This participation in Chinese relations by leading Democrats seems to assure continuation of an "open door" China policy, regardless of who is in the White House. The bulk of American public opinion, though deeply distrustful, seems to approve, too—though it has numerous reservations, and wants us to keep our guard up even if we manage to smile through it. Public opinion and a great deal of Congressional opinion are probably well mirrored by American Legion expressions. The Legion has approved the effort, if it proceeds with due caution, has insisted that the free Chinese on Taiwan not be jeopardized, and that Red China not receive

full diplomatic recognition. Such a ticklish relationship can be debated endlessly. What we are looking at here is not so much its wisdom, but how it has progressed.

The most notable working aspect of our new China policy is in the matter of trade, which was almost nonexistent for more than 20 years.

A complex network of legal restrictions had grown up in the wake of the communist defeat of Chiang Kai-shek in 1949 and of the Korean War that followed. As late as 1971, no official U.S. exports reached the Chinese mainland. (There is little doubt that some American goods got to China clandestinely or through third

countries willing to break the U.S. embargo.) Nor were Chinese exports to the United States worth noting. They totalled \$4.9 million in 1971.

But the trade picture changed drastically following President Nixon's 1972 visit. In their joint communique, issued in Shanghai shortly before his departure from mainland China, Mr. Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai stressed the importance of mutual trade and their wish to "facilitate the progressive development of trade between the two countries."

With official restraints loosened, results were startling, with the balance heavily in our favor. The 1972 trade volume between the two leaped



The third anniversary of our so-called "detente" with Red

New Relations with Red China

vis-a-vis our new "open door" policy with Mao's land.



China will be coming up in 1975. How has it been going?

from less than \$5 million to \$92.5 million, with the United States importing Chinese products worth \$32.2 million and sending \$60.2 million worth to the mainland. The bulk of U.S. exports were farm products—but there was also a trickle of high technology items.

Today, China doesn't have much to export. Some textiles; food stuffs, such as beer, vodka, wines, tea, cooking oils, sauces and canned fruits; musical instruments; vinyl briefcases; handicrafts; jewelry; shoes; mats; carpets; skins; bristles. In short, the typical array of products offered by a land only half-developed industrially. High U.S. tariffs have

also crimped sales of Chinese goods to us. Like Russia, China does not enjoy Most Favored Nation status that would assure her of the lowest possible U.S. import duties.

Yet, despite tariff barriers and a marginal assortment of things to sell, China doubled sales in the U.S. last year, boosting 1973 exports to \$63.7 million. The U.S. did spectacularly better than that. We sold China goods worth \$689.1 million directly and another \$50.6 million worth of wheat, corn and soybeans transshipped through Canada. Again, the bulk of U.S. exports were made up of farm products, but they also included aerospace products, fertilizer plants,

scrap iron, steel, mining equipment. Boeing is delivering ten 707 airplanes for China's civil aviation industry in a \$125 million deal.

We sold 12 times as much to China as we bought from her, which accounted for nearly half of our overall trade surplus last year. Nor is there any slackening in sight. In the first four months of this year, the trade volume between the two countries amounted to \$441.2 million, with Chinese exports totalling \$25.6 million, ours \$415.6 million. U.S. Department of Commerce projections for 1974 put total trade with China at \$1.25 billion, U.S. imports at \$100 million, U.S. exports at \$1.15 billion.

What is most startling in these statistics, perhaps, is the fact that our trade with China in the first four-month period exceeded our trade with Russia.

The biggest single sales have tended to be one-shot, large industrial items that may not be repeated often. Thus, Red China's biggest deal with the United States so far was the purchase in 1973 of eight fertilizer ammonia plants from M. W. Kellogg Co., of Houston, a Pullman Inc. subsidiary, for more than \$200 million. Meanwhile, China bought eight fertilizer plants from a Kellogg international subsidiary for \$90 million.

RCA also snagged a major contract, building earth satellite relay stations in Peking and Shanghai. That was a direct result of the 1972 summit meeting, when RCA technicians put a satellite aloft to assure prompt U.S. television coverage of the Nixon visit. Western Union has built a ground station near Peking to handle direct telex to the U.S.

The drawn-out and complicated Boeing negotiations dragged several other deals along with them. Pratt & Whitney, which makes engines for Boeing 707 planes, sold 40 backup units. Clark Equipment Co. came in with 20 tractors big enough to tow aircraft on the ground. Standard Oil of Ohio and of Indiana have begun to sell petrochemical equipment, potentially the most lucrative goods on the China market. Mining equipment worth \$20 million came from Bucyrus-Erie Co., of Milwaukee; machines for making automobile gears and axles from Gleason Works in Rochester; newly developed fertilizer bagging equipment from Domain Industries of New Richmond, Ind.

But a constant flow of trade can't be built on such big-ticket items exclusively. Most of them are one-shot deals that won't be repeated soon. Moreover, the Chinese are pointedly telling American businessmen that they've got to have a chance to sell more goods to the United States if they are to continue buying American products. The high tariff walls and other U.S. restrictions are making that almost impossible.

Another roadblock for steadily increased trade arises from the Korean War and its aftermath. Technically, a state of belligerency still exists between the United States and China and the issue of confiscated assets during the Korean War still hasn't been resolved. Sums at issue aren't large. China seized U.S. property worth \$175 million, and we retaliated by taking \$90 million in Chinese as-



U.S.-Chinese trade has grown, with the balance all in our favor, so far. China has not asked for such trade favors as Russia has sought. Some take a rosy view of this. Others see it as a measure of China's desperate need for some U.S. goods.

sets here. But the legal technicalities represent a major obstacle. In theory, if a Chinese ship were to dock in an American port, or if a Chinese plane should land at a U.S. airfield, either could be attached by any American who had lost property to the Chinese. Plans for a major Chinese trade show in New York next year are temporarily stymied because goods sent for exhibit could be similarly attached.

Negotiations to settle the problem have been under way for months. Agreement has been reached on the general means of solving the problem, but those sticky "details" remain to be worked out. Once they have been, the way would be opened for the needed arrangements to expand trade: open direct banking relationships, regulate shipping to ease delivery of goods and so on.

The real sticking point, however, is the Most Favored Nation question, governing low U.S. import duties. The Council of U.S.-China Trade is leading the drive to convince Congress it should accord China Most Favored Nation status. But to date the going has been heavy.

In the meantime, trade appears to be in somewhat of a holding pattern.

As one U.S.-China expert put it recently, "There are limits in our relations with China. There is progress first and then it levels off. We will have periods of pause and we are in such a period now. We aren't likely to open up much new ground soon."

United States officials believe the Peking leadership is presently engaged in a major debate to determine the pattern and pace of her import programs. Current Chinese emphasis is on the purchase of complete factory systems that will allow her to make what she is now forced to import. At the same time, plans are being mapped for a program of long-term purchases of goods China can't make.

A dramatic shift in China's trade pattern is not expected until the late 1970's, when her new fertilizer factories begin to produce enough to make her self-sufficient, with a surplus of fertilizer for export; and when she can really exploit her latent huge oil reserves, which should see a booming rise in her oil sales. China is expected to ship three million tons of petroleum to Japan in 1974. In the 1980's, her oil exports should reach 50 million tons and earn Peking as much as \$5 billion to \$6 billion in

foreign exchange. That, in turn, would give China the resources to expand her world trade more.

China's oil, of course, is the biggest economic magnet. Potential reserves are enough to feed Japan's growing and hungry industrial machine. Once Japan can cover her needs from relatively nearby Chinese sources, pressure on Mideast wells might decline, as might the world's oil prices.

Oil is the reason, too, why so many nations are lining up in the China market now, or trying to. At present, our trade with China is running far behind that of industrialized nations that are not as hampered by trade restrictions. The United States follows Japan, Germany, Britain and France in her China trade.

But we have things going for us that other nations don't. Our oil technology is far superior, particularly in offshore oil drilling. This could be one reason why our specialists believe U.S. trade with China will top \$4 billion by 1980, as Peking steps up purchases of U.S. offshore drilling rigs.

In sum, trade with China has real, if modest, potential. Even \$4 billion isn't much measured against current U.S. exports of \$140 billion worldwide, but the China market has a built-in growth factor. Trade is a political tool, as well. Once China's economy becomes dependent upon—and used to—Western technology, she can back out of it only with great difficulty and sacrifice. This possibility has been programmed into our long-range planning. We expect ups and downs, periods of tension and uncertainty, freezes and thaws.

As for China swinging back into the Soviet orbit, literally no one in our government today, in a position to know, believes that it will happen.

Communists though they may be, Peking's leaders are Chinese first. They have not forgotten the eastward drive of the czars that put the Russian bear astride the Sea of Japan and drove the Chinese out of vast, disputed territories in Siberia and Mongolia.

Russian Cossacks began probing into the vast Siberian landmass in the 16th century, establishing trading and fur posts as they went. A hundred years later, the Russian raiders collided with the Chinese and, after some desultory fighting, the czar and the Chinese emperor concluded the Treaty of Nerchinsk in 1689, which halted the Russian advance into the Amur Basin in the present-day Soviet Far East. The czars did not resume their eastward drive until the 1860's, but then they moved swiftly to occupy territories the Chinese considered their own. At the turn of the

century, the Russians controlled the entrance to China's northern coastal waters through their naval base at Port Arthur—a stronghold the czar lost in his disastrous war against Japan in 1905. That in itself is enough to fuel Chinese anger, since they did not regain full control of Port Arthur (or Lüshun) until 1955.

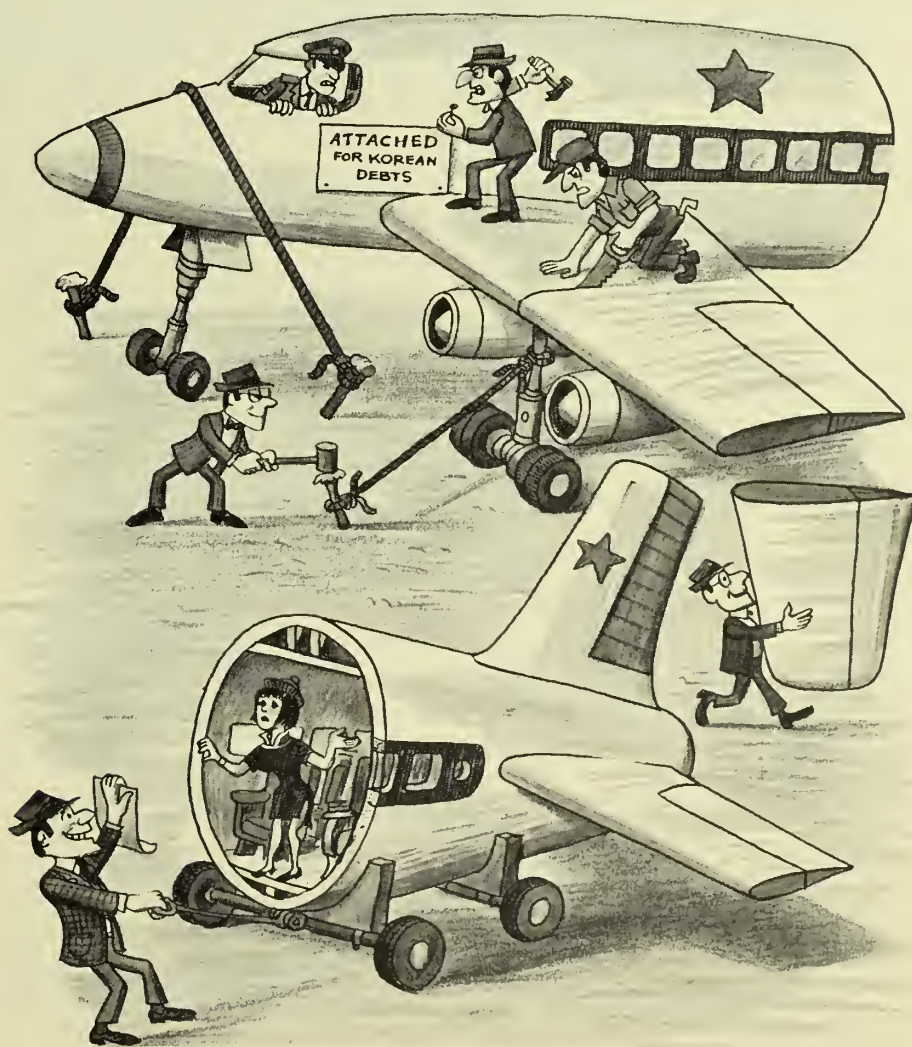
To this day, Peking considers it has a moral claim to huge stretches of Siberian territory. Our officials say flatly the only way Russia can ever regain good relations with Peking is by giving up Southeast Siberia and its warm water ports south of Vladivostok, current headquarters of the Soviet Pacific fleet. Of course, the proverbial snowball has a better chance in hell.

Much has been written about Chinese-Soviet rivalry and hatred along their vast, common frontier—most of it true. Roots of distrust and fear go deep on both sides and cannot be easily removed. Recent internal ideological conflicts have intensified the enmity with the Russians. China's

Cultural Revolution got rid of the pro-Soviet thinking in China and consolidated the country under Mao more firmly than ever, but it left her in a seriously weakened defensive position.

Russia reacted with her own propaganda barrage and, at the same time, began to build up her Far Eastern military forces.

Neither side has forgotten the major confrontation in March of 1969, during which Russia went so far as to threaten nuclear bombardment of Chinese territory. At the time, she instigated a border "incident" in Manchuria, where a number of Chinese died and 30 to 40 Russians were killed. Two weeks later, a more serious brush occurred in the same area, and the thought was not lost on the Chinese that "escalated border incidents" arranged by the Russians had only recently preceded their invasion of Czechoslovakia. Russia has a million-and-a-half-man army strung along the Chinese-Soviet frontier and some extremely well-informed Amer-



It is possible for some Americans to seize property of the Chinese entering this country, because of unsettled damage claims hanging over from the Korean War. This acts as a block to many aspects of growth in business relations.



Her Russian quarrel makes it unlikely that China will cut short her new American dealings at an early date.

CONTINUED The First Two Years Of Our New Relations With Red China

icans have little doubt that she did plan an atomic strike against China's nuclear installations in Sinkiang province as late as 1971. It is no wonder that fear and distrust of Russia linger in the Chinese mind, despite periodic efforts to arrive at a kind of livable arrangement with the Soviets.

In the meantime, there are other irritants.

Last March 14, a Soviet helicopter, with a captain and two lieutenants aboard, crashed 30 miles inside Sinkiang, not far from where Russia, China and Outer Mongolia meet. Next day, Moscow demanded release of the fliers, insisting that they had lost their way on a medical mercy mission along the border. Peking refused, and, in a stiff note a week later, charged that the chopper had been engaged in armed reconnaissance, and that it was not the first such "military" incursion. She threatened to bring the men to trial.

The facts seem to favor the Chinese version of this incident. The Russians have 13 divisions along the Sinkiang border, organized into two powerful striking armies. Radar and air control systems in the area are especially dense, so that it is highly unlikely

the chopper lost its way by "accident." This September, the Soviet fliers were still being held in China. Moscow fears a public political trial of the aviators as spies. Peking is keeping mum—and its options open.

Disputes in other areas also keep the tension going. For months now, the two nations have been haggling over inland-water navigation rights along the confluence of the Amur and Ussuri Rivers on the extreme northeast border of the two countries. The waters on China's side during the dry season are too shallow to allow ships to pass and, until recently, the Russians have allowed Chinese ships to use a deep-water detour that takes them *briefly* into Soviet territory. They have now withdrawn this courtesy, and there are no signs that the water rights will be soon restored.

Though these are small incidents, they illustrate the nature of the hostility between the two powers.

The Soviet marshals are obsessed with China and fear the "yellow peril" more than they do the United States. Their fear is reciprocated and has led to subtle changes in Chinese foreign policy that align it quite often with U.S. policy. Thus, China has become a staunch champion of a strong

NATO, and would not welcome any reduction of U.S. troop strength in Europe. It is a position wholly alien to the Soviet view of what good communists should believe.

In Asia, China is increasingly concerned about Soviet influence in India and Afghanistan, and about the security of Pakistan and Iran. These are concerns U.S. policymakers share. Back in 1971, both China and the U.S. sympathized with Pakistan in its lost war with India. China has developed warm relations with Iran and supports the alliance between the Shah and the United States.

Peking fears that Russia may be trying to outflank her with increased influence in India and a tighter grip on Afghanistan, where a pro-communist coup ousted the king last year. Moscow is also fomenting tribal rebellions in the autonomous Pushtu area along the Afghan border, as well as in Baluchistan, a tribal region split between Pakistan and Iran.

In this area, Russia is seeking a land corridor to the Indian Ocean. For their own separate national reasons, the United States and China want no such thing, nor does Iran.

India's atomic bomb, interestingly
(Continued on page 40)

Our Waterfowl Heritage

AMONG OUR greatest natural resources for outdoorsmen are the millions of migratory ducks and geese which breed in the marshes of Canada and Alaska, and winter as far south as Mexico and the Caribbean. On their migrations across the U.S. they funnel through four flyways; one follows the Atlantic Coast, the second the Mississippi River, the third the Central States and the fourth the Pacific Coast. International treaties with Canada and Mexico restrict shooting to maintain their populations. Each year these flyways are watched carefully by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service which estimates the numbers of the various species, evaluates the conditions of their nesting areas, then specifies the open shooting seasons and bag limits of each. An organization of sportsmen, Ducks Unlimited, researches and contributes to the maintenance of the Canadian waterfowl breeding marshes. Money from the annual sale of the Federal Duck Stamp, required of every waterfowl shooter, and fees from shooting licenses, also help preserve our waterfowl.

Pollution is effecting waterfowl as it does all our wildlife. Industry, highways and our expanding population are consuming many of the local marshes, and wetland areas that have served as resting sites. But there has been little indication of damage from pesticides, as is suspected in the case of some birds including our bald eagle. Small concentrations have been found in many waterfowl specimens but fertility and egg quality do not seem to have suffered. Natural enemies in the breeding grounds are the greatest hazards. Crows destroy thousands of eggs each year. Recently the

raccoon has become duck enemy No. 1, invading the marshes in great numbers and devouring eggs, ducklings and even nesting ducks when they can catch them. In general, the Fish and Wildlife Service reports that last year's breeding season was a good one and this year there will be just as many waterfowl. But the Black Duck (an Eastern species) is in short supply for unknown reasons, also the Canvasback. Overshooting is suspected.

It has been discovered that many feeding waterfowl inadvertently swallow lead pellets and eventually die of lead poisoning. An Environmental Impact Statement of the Department of the Interior suggests the use of steel shot instead of lead for all waterfowl shooting beginning with the 1976 season. Soft steel will not damage most American shotguns but can harm the thin barrels of expensive imports. Main objection is that it doesn't have the range or power of lead shot, resulting in more wounded birds which escape to die elsewhere. The national issue is not yet resolved, but this season some local areas require the use of steel shot only. If you must use steel shot, the National Shooting Sports Foundation recommends that you do not shoot at a duck or goose beyond 40 yards maximum. Will as many birds die as steel-shot cripples as do from lead-shot poisoning? Experiments indicate this might be true—unless shooters can be persuaded to judge their shooting distances more accurately.

IN YOUR trailer, motor home or camper, carry a 15-foot length of light-weight, large-link chain, as does Mrs. G. E. Watson of Chicago, Ill.

With a cord tied to each end and stretched between two trees, it's a perfect clothesline. The hooks on hangers can be put through the links, keeping the drying clothes separated.

A CANDLE will lubricate the zippers on your jacket, sleeping bag, tent flaps and windows, etc., writes Bernice Borowiak of Chicago, Ill. Just rub it along the teeth of the zipper. A cake of soap will work as well, too.

RUN a stick or a piece of wire from side to side through the bottom of a plastic jug, fill with water, tighten the cap and hang upside down from a tree near your campsite, suggests Mrs. E. Crooks of Browns, Ill. When you want to wash up, loosen the cap slightly and the water will drip out.

NOBODY ever trips over the tent stakes of John Loveland of St. Louis, Mo. He wraps them with aluminum foil. They're easily seen by day, and at night shine like beacons in the rays of a lantern or flashlight.

WHEN packing his backpack, Tim Best of Sierra Madre, Calif. rolls up his raincoat, sweater and other clothing. He says that packing them rolled instead of flat takes less space. Ask any Navy man who's ever used a duffle bag.

ICE CUBES in a cooler usually freeze together, must be chopped apart. Mrs. John Eckroth of Mandan, N. Dak. uses plastic egg cartons filled with water and frozen. Single cubes are easy to snap off to be added to cool a drink or fresh water.

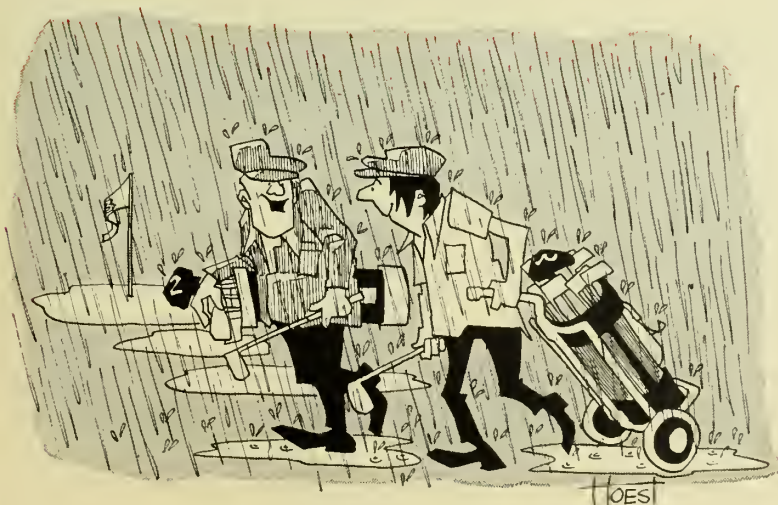
WHEN you walk off the trail in strange woods, snap small twigs on low bushes as you go, advises Lane Olinghouse of Missoula, Mont. Don't break them off; just split them. They'll mark your path so you can retrace your steps. Better than damaging trees by blazing them.

TO HEAT his tent on a cool fall night, S. E. Garren of Birmingham, Ala. fills a metal bucket with stones, heats it on his campfire, then places it on insulating rocks on his tent floor. It radiates heat for a long time.

NEVER use a chain as an anchor line in a lake with a rocky bottom, warns Carl Myrom of Redwood Falls, Minn. If the anchor wedges in the rocks, you'll need a bolt cutter to get loose.

TO DRY wet shoes or boots, warm a pan of whole oats in an oven and fill your shoes with them, suggests Nels Lyons of Bemidji, Minn. They'll be dry by morning. Save the oats for re-use. Warm pebbles will do almost as well.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.



"Only a nut would go to work on a day like this."

WASHINGTON
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

SHOULD FOREIGN-BORN CITIZENS

THE CONSTITUTION is the embodiment of the ideals of justice, equality and freedom that the United States stands for. But amazingly, the Constitution discriminates against a significant portion of the population, barring them from ever holding their country's highest elected office. Naturalized citizens (including our able Secretary of State) are clearly barred from the Presidency. There is also ambiguity regarding the eligibility of children born to U. S. citizens abroad.

I have introduced in the Congress a proposed Constitutional amendment to end this invidious discrimination. I believe that all U. S. citizens, if they have attained age 35 and have resided in the United States for 14 years, should be able to hold the office of President.

Foreign-born citizens serve in every facet of government. The Constitution provides that to become a Member of Congress one must be a citizen for only seven years, to become a Senator, a citizen for only nine years. Six Supreme Court Justices were born outside of the United States, including two who were naturalized, Justices Frankfurter and Sutherland, two outstanding jurists.

It is absurd that the Constitution might be interpreted by the courts to restrict Presidential eligibility to citizens whose parents had the foresight to give birth in the United States. I have received many letters from concerned Americans on both sides of the issue, and not one of those who opposes the amendment argues that children born abroad to U. S. citizens should be excluded.

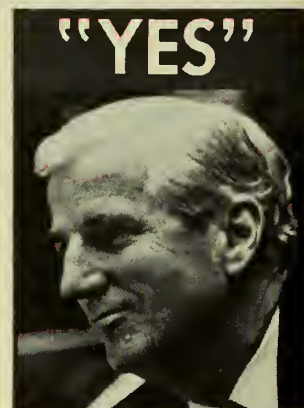
Foreign-born Americans have defended this country since 1776, many with their lives; 14% of the 3,517 men and women who have been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor were foreign born. I find it particularly persuasive that the percentage of

Medal of Honor winners born outside the United States exceeds their percentage representation in the population by 2 to 1.

Indeed, we are a nation of immigrants. People who have lived under the yoke of oppression abroad and thereafter gain their U. S. citizenship cherish it as their most prized possession and conscientiously carry out the obligations of citizenship.

If the bar against naturalized citizens was included by the founding fathers to prevent the ascendance of a President dominated by and loyal to King George, it is obvious that the provision is no longer needed. Some people, harboring the basest prejudices, will always suspect the loyalties of Americans born outside the territorial limits of the United States, despite the illogic of such a notion. There is no test to determine the loyalty of any man. He can only reveal his true character through his acts.

The voters of this great nation should be afforded the opportunity to choose the most qualified candidate to hold the office of President, no matter how that candidate derived his or her citizenship.

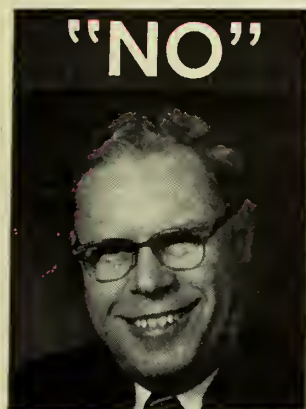


Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham
(D-N.Y.)

Jonathan B. Bingham

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE PRESIDENCY ?



Rep. Edward Hutchinson
(R-Mich.)

THE CONSTITUTION makes eligible to the office of President only natural born citizens of the United States, that is, those who are citizens from their birth. This provision was agreed to without debate in the constitutional convention. Lack of debate suggested no lack of consideration of the question, however. On the contrary, it indicated total agreement.

Referring to this provision, Alexander Hamilton wrote in the Federalist: "Nothing was more to be desired than that every practicable obstacle should be opposed to cabal, intrigue and corruption. These most deadly adversaries of Republican Government might naturally be expected to make their approaches from more than one quarter, but chiefly from the desire in foreign powers to gain an improper ascendant in our councils. How could they better gratify this than by raising a creature of their own to the chief magistracy of the Union? But the convention have guarded against all danger of this sort with the most provident and judicious attention."

Writing in the early 19th century, Mr. Justice Story observed in his commentaries on the Constitution that "it is indispensable, too, that the president should be a natural born citizen of the United States. . . (There is a) great fundamental policy of all governments to exclude foreign influence from their executive councils and duties . . . it cuts off all chances for ambitious foreigners who might other-

wise be intriguing for the office; and interposes a barrier against—interferences of foreign governments in executive election."

The evil guarded against is the evil of divided loyalty. One way to insure that the President of the United States, who constitutionally holds in his hands the entire executive power of our government, is without foreign patriotic ties is to limit eligibility for the office to those citizens who have never been allegiant to any other sovereignty.

A large number of American citizens, born in foreign lands and becoming citizens through naturalization procedures, have greatly enriched our culture, our science and industry. They have served our government and participated in it with great courage and devotion. Their loyalty is unquestioned. The country has not been deprived of their contributions to our national well-being. Undoubtedly some would have made good Presidents. Still, the total executive authority vested in the President is an awesome power, and in the struggle for power among nations it is conceivable that even in our time foreign intrigue might yet succeed, as Hamilton wrote, in "raising a creature of their own to the chief magistracy of the union." It remains good statesmanship to limit the occupancy of the office of the chief executive to those who from their birth have been citizens of our own sovereignty.

Edward Hutchinson



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for November the arguments in PRO & CON: Should Foreign-Born Citizens Be Eligible For The Presidency?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➔



THEIR IDEAS
CAN HELP
PROVIDE...



Enough
Energy
for
America



We've been tuning in on America and we like the realism on energy we're beginning to notice.

More people now seem to understand that our energy problems didn't end with last winter's gasoline lines. That reducing dependence on imports, which supply more than a third of the petroleum used in this country, will be a hard pull for a decade or longer. That, in the meantime, we've got to scramble for energy wherever we can get it here and abroad.

Yogi Berra's got the key word for what the effort will take. Teamwork. It does the job for baseball's New York Mets, most years anyway. And it's absolutely critical to greater energy security. Industry, government, environmentalists, consumers—working together instead of feuding.

Improving America's energy position will take a willingness to let the free market do its job. Missouri's Claudie McQuerry, the farmer in our circle, dislikes having to pay more for fuel. But he knows from growing corn that it takes realistic prices to offset rising production costs. And it requires time before price incentive brings in more production. In the petroleum business, the lag between finding and producing new oil and gas is often three years or more.

There's a need, too, for government restraint if the petroleum industry is to attract hundreds of billions of dollars in new investment to find, produce, and refine enough fuel for the decade ahead. Because nothing could hurt worse than excessive government interference. Today's acute shortage of natural gas, for example, traces directly to imposition of wellhead price controls on gas 20 years ago. They brought bargain-basement prices, stimulating demand while killing incentive to

look for new reserves.

If America's long-term energy position is to be sound, everyone must help:

Industry—supplying know-how, taking risks, raising unprecedented capital.

Government—setting durable ground rules, providing a sound investment atmosphere, slashing red tape, helping with research. There's need, for example, to clear the way for deepwater ports (so still-needed imports can be handled efficiently in very large tankers). It's vital, also, to end administrative delays blocking new oil and gas exploration off our coasts (where geologists think America's biggest undiscovered reserves may lie). In research, government can help make down-the-road fuels like solar energy and nuclear fusion commercially feasible; and help resolve the environmental problems in producing energy from the West's abundant coal and shale.

Environmentalists—they'll have to compromise, but not with their principles. Walt Welles, the sailing enthusiast in our circle, depends on diesel fuel and on petroleum derivatives like his maintenance-free plastic hull and quick-drying sails. But he's counting on advancing technology and strict regulation to minimize oil spills and other pollution. Oil companies can live responsibly with that kind of trade-off.

The consumer—he's got a role, too, nurturing that conservation ethic he learned in last winter's emergency. Making precious fuel stretch.

Everyone, in short, making a team effort, providing in the years ahead enough energy for the economic growth so essential to social progress, material well-being and a cleaner environment.

Count on us to be team players.

The Mobil logo, featuring the word "Mobil" in a bold, sans-serif font. The "M" and "il" are dark blue, while the "ob" is orange. A registered trademark symbol (®) is located at the top right of the "l".

Those mysterious codes appearing on foodstore products herald a coming shopping change.

By TOM MAHONEY

IF YOU live in one of a few scattered areas of the United States or Canada, you may already have experienced something new in your grocery supermarket—a novel change on the shelves and packages, and at the checkout counter, which marks a revolution in electronic retail marketing and accounting systems.

On the self-service shelves, prices may not appear on each package, but simply be posted on the shelf. Each package has a weird set of symbols printed on it by the packager—a bunch of vertical lines of varying thickness with numbers under them, all crowded together in a little patch about 1½ inches long and one inch high, with another number off to the left. Each packaged item has a distinct set of these lines which identifies it for what it is, by maker, product, size and weight. The size of the symbol can vary. Wrigley's chewing gum will use a miniature version. The little patch can separately identify 100 billion different items.

Millions of people have already seen these symbols on packages in stores and some have seen them in use. They are known as the Universal Product Code. Nearly half of all prepackaged food store items will soon bear the code. By the end of next year, about 70% of them will.

In a store that uses the symbol, when you take your purchases to the checkout counter the checker exposes the symbol on each package to an electronic scanner, instead of turning it every which way to see what price is marked on it. The scanner is hooked to a computerized cash register. The checker doesn't punch keys to register each item. Instead, the scanner-computer identifies the package on sight from the symbol, reads a program of its own to find the price, and flashes the information for each package in turn on a lighted read-out screen, visible to you. The checker can bag most of your items in the time she formerly used to punch keys.

Was it a 39¢ can of Alpo dog food? The screen may flash .39 ALPO DOG FOOD. Or perhaps just .39 DOG FOOD, without the brand name. No more just GR for groceries or MT for meat. As fast as the checker can expose each package to the scanner, the price and item flash on the screen. At the end of the sale the computer spits



Data General automated checkout equipment, used in first installation in Stoughton, Mass. Each purchase appears on the high readout screen and on the sales slip.

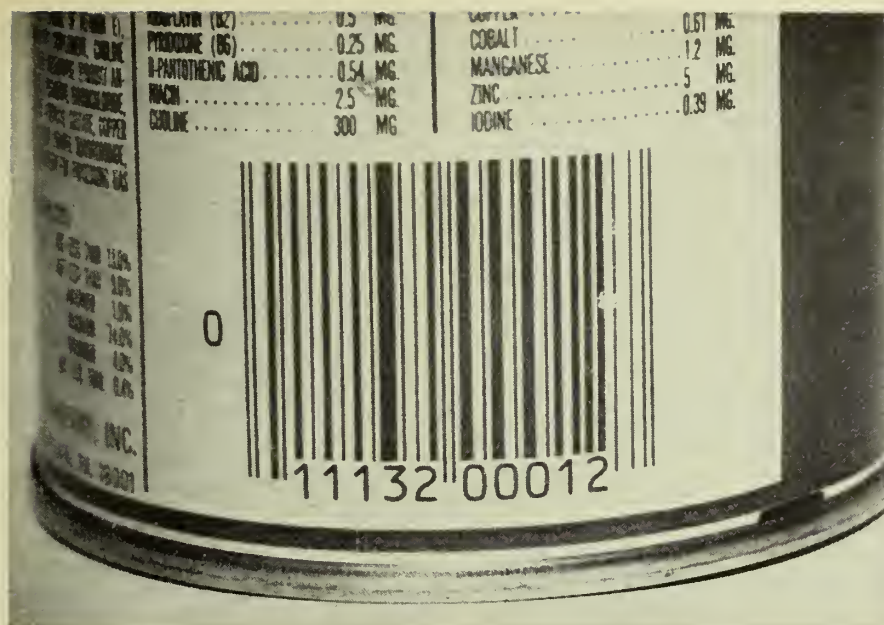
out your sales slip, with a printed record for every item, the name and address of the store, the checkout lane, the checker, the date (and possibly the hour and minute), the sales tax and the amount of change due you.

Internally, the computer records the sales—and the changes in store inventory and cash supply—in the accounting system of the store and perhaps of the central office of the chain of stores, as fast as the symbols on the packages can be viewed.

A pilot model of this type of checkout was run for 15 months, a while back, in a Kroger store in Kenwood, Ohio, outside of Cincinnati. A later version went into brief use last Feb. 26 at the Finast Big Buy store on Route 30 in Framingham, Mass. On

June 26, a Marsh supermarket in Troy, Ohio, put six checkout lanes on a scanner-computer system. Last August, Steinberg's, Ltd., Canada's second largest supermarket chain, started using such a scanner system in a Montreal store, printing the sales-slip information in both French and English. Earlier last summer, a big Pathmark store in South Plainfield, N.J., put one in service, while nine checkstands went on scanners in a Brockton Public Market at Stoughton, Mass.

By next spring, many more major food chains will have tested scanner checkouts in some of their stores, or have them well under way. By 1980 or so virtually every food store that is big enough to afford the expensive equipment may be pushing its cus-



HOW TO READ A CAN

The zero at left says the item is one regularly retailed in grocery stores. The 11132 says it is a product of Allen Products Co., Allentown, Pa., when read at the same time as the zero at left. The 00012 says the item is a 14½ oz. can of Alpo Chicken & Liver Dinner "for dogs and puppies," when read at the same time as the zero and the 11132.

The item sold for 39¢, and the computer was programmed to read the symbol as a 39¢ item, and sales-taxable.

If the price changed, the computer would be reprogrammed to assign the new price on "seeing" the symbol. The vertical lines are what the scanner reads to "see" the numbers under them.

The lines at the extreme ends and in the center orient the scanner, telling it that when it sees them as vertical lines it sees the symbol correctly. The second pair of lines from the left are what the scanner reads for the zero at left.

The imperfections in the lines over the 2 at right were caused in handling or shipping. The scanner can read any hairline path across the symbol, and wouldn't be bothered by these imperfections. If it couldn't get a good reading, it might beep or not beep, depending on the system used in the particular store.

tomers through electronic scanner checkout lines.

There is more in this for the stores, perhaps, than for the customers, but there's something in it for everyone. You will see more clearly what you are being charged for and get a better record of it. Once the computers are working smoothly, there should be less chance of error in charging you for your purchases, or of ringing up items you didn't buy. The big stores are counting on running you through the checkout counters almost twice as fast as you go through them today.

Finally, the food merchants expect large operating cost reductions. This should help hold back food prices, as they compete for your trade with reduced overhead for themselves. The scanner system may be bad news for small merchants who can't afford it, if the savings are as great as the big merchants expect.

An obvious saving may come from eliminating labor now used to mark prices on every package on the self-

service shelves. Some stores carry 8,000 price-marked items at any time. If Alpo dog food is 39¢ today, the computer is programmed to charge 39¢ for it on reading its symbol on the package. If the price goes to 42¢, each item needn't be marked with the new price. The price posted on the shelf is changed, and the computer is reprogrammed to charge 42¢ when it reads the symbol.

The scanners will be able to handle every prepackaged item except for those of unusually large size. The system does not provide a universal way of scanning things like bunches of bananas, heads of lettuce or cuts of meat that vary in weight from package to package. But it has a built-in method to allow the stores to affix scannable stickers of their own to such things.

The stores expect enormous advantages from the record-keeping aspects of the computer-scanner-registers. It should be possible for the transactions of every checkout counter to be instantly available to the store itself,



Wallace N. Flint conceived automated checkouts in 1932, and had a role in their adoption some 40 years later.

to its chain's district office and its central office, on a minute to minute basis—to show what's selling where, and to keep instant inventories of every store and the whole chain. In effect, the moment you buy your Alpo dog food, the bowels of the computer system tell the store and the whole chain to "scratch one can" of that particular Alpo item. From this it is a simple jump to the computer telling the chain how much of what to buy and which stores to send how much of it—or even placing the orders itself. The information will also give rapid data to indicate the sales results of advertising and special pricing.

If you think that such a system has been an obvious possibility for some time, in view of the advances in electronics, you are right.

It was obvious long before it was possible. Wallace N. Flint, the son of a Brockton, Mass., wholesaler of soft drinks and confectionery products, wrote his Master's thesis at Harvard on automating checkout counters in 1932, when checkout counters themselves were a novelty.

This was before electronic computers, and Flint's system proposed the use of IBM punch cards. It included another novelty, too. If you wanted a can of Heinz beans you'd pick up an IBM punch card for it in the store and insert it in a device. Not only

CONTINUED Revolution At The Checkout Counter

would it register the sale, but it would cause the item to be picked up by a traveling belt and brought to you. That was before Mr. Whipple proved that the customers like to handle the goods themselves.

Flint's 1932 proposal was impractical for many reasons—but the basic

idea was not. Flint stayed with it, and he has been one of the leaders in urging and helping the food industry to develop the new scanner system, some 40-odd years later.

He recently retired to Hilton Head, S.C., but he remains a consultant to the industry in its complex problem of devising and maintaining a uniform code of symbols to identify packages of innumerable products turned out by any number of manufacturers and packagers, to be read by any of many brands of computer-scanner-registers.

That, of course, has been the real problem in the years since electronics became so advanced. How to get everyone who is selling, making, packaging or distributing foodstuffs and other grocery store items to agree on a uniform code and symbol, and how to integrate the operation with various electronics manufacturers. The *real* revolution coming to the checkout counters is one of successfully coordinating people and firms who compete with one another.

Wallace Flint did a lot of the pushing to bring it about, as did some of the chain stores and innovators in the electronics and cash register industries. After he got out of Harvard, Flint worked for a while for what became the Stop & Shop chain in New England. He then joined the National Association of Food Chains in Washington, D.C. He was a lieutenant colonel in the Office of the Quartermaster General in WW2, and returned to the NAFC as vice-president. War-time advances in electronics reawakened his interest in retail automation. In a talk to the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in 1955 he urged sales automation. Philco and Sylvania began experimenting with overhead scanners to read the prices marked on retail packages. These did not prove practical. A costly effort by General Electric and the J.C. Penney Co. to develop a retail computer system came to nothing and G.E. quit the computer business.

But at the Singer Co., Samuel B. Harvey, Janet L. Norman and others developed a successful new electronic cash register, the Modular Data Transaction system—not a scanning system. Singer used it first in 1969 in its own 1,400 retail stores and effected an annual saving of about \$1 million in bookkeeping and auditing. The cashiers still had to punch keys. The advantage lay in feeding the sales data directly into the store's (and the company's) accounting systems from the checkout counter, not in speeding up the customer's trip past the cash

register, or in eliminating price marks on each item.

Sears Roebuck ordered more than 30,000 of the Singer units. J.C. Penney bought an initial 10,000. Their central office executives could read all about sales throughout their systems at any time without disturbing any of their stores' operations.

National Cash Register, in Dayton, Ohio, was on the same trail. The firm wrote off \$130 million in inventory and equipment for making conventional cash registers and beefed up its computer program. NCR lost \$59 million in 1972, but in 1973 they had their best year yet. They have had big orders for electronic registers from Montgomery Ward, Publix Supermarkets—and others, including more from Penney than Singer had sold them.

These, of course, are in the same general family as the Singer machines. For department stores that handle all kinds of merchandise of all sizes, much of it not prepackaged, including hammers, nails, radios, TV's, mattresses, dresses, shirts, shoes, etc., no scanner system yet exists—or is sought—of the type food stores are moving into. *Their* cashiers are doing more work, not less, on new equipment—by taking over more bookkeeping and auditing functions with their fingertips. The department stores, through the National Retail Merchants Ass'n, are trying to work out a standard merchandising ticket



A hand scanner reads symbol for this Data General equipment. Checker scans, bags item without taking time to punch keyboard.



This National Cash Register scanner is built into counter top, reads code in any position.

DATA GENERAL

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER



Stores can affix symbols themselves while waiting for makers to encode all packages.

MARSH SUPERMARKETS
982 NO. MARKET ST.
TROY OHIO 45373

STORE 59 06/06/74

GRO .79D MIN RICE
 GRO .25D CAN PEAS
 GRO .65D RICE
 GRO .12D PUDDING
 GRO 1.18D POLISH
 GRO .29D SOAP
 GRO .19D GREEN PEA
 GRO .37D TOM SOUP
 MT 1.98D T BONE
 MT 2.78D RIB EYE
 GRO .07D KOOL AID
 GRO .07D KOOL AID
 GRO .06D KOOL AID
 GRO .98D SODA POP
 .30H BT DEP
 GRO .32D SODA POP
 .10H BT DEP
 GRO .34D CAKE MIX
 GRO .34D CAKE MIX
 GRO .19D TOM RICE
 GRO .19D TOM RICE
 GRO .32D CAKE MIX
 GRO .34D CAKE MIX
 GRO .34D CAKE MIX
 GRO .38D CAKE MIX

12.88 TOTAL

15.00 CASH

2.12 CHANGE

124 TS

0003 01 1 4.09PM

Sales slip issued by National Cash Register equipment for Marsh in Troy, Ohio.

for department store items—one that humans can read and register with more speed and accuracy.

Flint was certain, however, that the nature of the products, packaging and sales in the food business was such that it could leapfrog right over the advances of the department stores and add scanning to computerized cash register accounting systems. By now, many others in the industry were exploring the idea. They were certain that IBM, Singer, National Cash Register and many another electronics firm would be happy to produce scanning equipment, and compete among themselves for the business—if only the food merchants and makers would agree on a uniform code to put on their goods.

John L. Strubbe took the step that got electronics designers successfully engaged in contriving equipment tailored to grocery items distribution. About 1968, Strubbe called a series of meetings with electronics firms to give them the ABC's of the nature of all the grocery business, from the manufacturer or packager to the final sale. Strubbe is a vice president of the Kroger chain, which is big in the midwest, south and southwest.

RCA picked up the ball, and designed scanning checkout equipment whose fundamentals met the needs and are the basis of most later designs—though RCA got out of it and Sperry-Univac bought her interest and equipment in this field.

Now, with the RCA equipment actually in existence (and on display at Princeton, N.J.) interest rose.

Flint sounded out the big chain stores on a uniform, machine-readable code. They were for it, but had many ideas about what the symbols ought to be. Flint employed a computer consulting service firm, Logicon, Inc., to propose a code. A meeting of grocery trade association executives in Washington, D.C., in July 1970, considered it, and top representatives of big stores and leading manufacturers agreed to appoint an Ad Hoc Committee of important industry leaders in the U.S. & Canada—half manufacturers and half distributors—to decide whether the industry should have a uniform code and what kind of symbol it should use. Leaders of seven big trade associations joined in the decision. Two of them, the Grocery Manufacturers Association and the Super Market Institute, put up the initial funds—\$50,000 each.

Since 1955, Flint's group, the National Association of Food Chains, had been putting up seed money.

MORE meetings and studies followed, as a web of questions arose about the implications of such a system. How much would the checkout counter equipment cost? How much business must a store do to afford it? What savings would follow based on how much business? How could the code be made compatible with other codes in use, or that might come into use, or that the government might require? The Food and Drug Administration already required codes on some drug products.

How could the system include provisions for in-store modifications for perishables; non-brand items; items not prepackaged; items of varying weight and price from one sale to the next, such as meat cuts; items sold

*** * STEINBERG * ***

UNCL RIZ RIC .83
 ROYA POU PUD .20
 STBG MARGARI .59
 KRAF CON JAM .58

The system allows 22 spaces per line on sales slips. Above is part of a sales slip of Steinberg's in Montreal. By abbreviating, it includes brand name and product name in French and English. We have UNCL for Uncle Ben's Rice, then the French RIZ (rice) and RIC for the English "rice." Then ROYA for Royal, POU for the French "pouding" and PUD for the English "pudding." Then Steinberg's own margarine, with more spelled out as the word is the same in both languages. Finally KRAF for Kraft, CON for the French "conserve," and the English JAM. The stores need some of the 22 spaces for symbols of their own.

by one store only—perhaps of local origin, etc.?

What safeguards would be needed should a computer malfunction in the middle of a business day, or indeed in the middle of a sale; or in case of a power failure? What safeguards could be built in if checkout clerks gave the scanners a poor look at the symbols or if the symbols were defaced in shipping or handling? How well might any system adopted be compatible with other possible innovations, such as automatic check and credit card verification, or even cashless transfers from the customer's bank account to the store's to pay for purchases?

How much flexibility could the system allow the equipment, so that electronics manufacturers could compete
(Continued on page 40)

APPROVAL	
Charge Security Agreement or my Sears Revolving Charge Account sales price consisting of the cash price plus the finance charge, I of the Credit Sales Department of Sears, Roebuck and Co.	
DESCRIPTION	CASH PRICE
12345 EMP	
11 DIV	
2301 MDSE	
36.00 EA	36.00+
3384991290999	36.00+ S
5.00%TAX	1.80+
3384991290999	37.80+ S
3384991290999	37.80+ T
09 28 74	

A Sears sales slip from a new Singer register. It doesn't scan, but it automates accounting.

A Look at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

By ANNE LEAR

RISING above the bustle of traffic on Constitution Avenue in Washington, D.C.—with its main public entrance between 7th and 9th Streets, Northwest—is America's great repository of information, history, photos and documents, the National Archives and Records Service. Here, in an elaborate set of glass and bronze cases in the Exhibition Hall, are the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights—sealed in helium gas to protect them from oxidation. And here, too, as America's Bicentennial approaches, are millions of other national records spanning our 200-year history.

From all over the nation the trail of memories leads to the Archives. A WW2 veteran seeks a recording of a radio broadcast he heard while serving on a Pacific island. A young black student ponders the manifest of a slave ship to trace the trail of his African ancestors. A Maryland housewife reads the battlefield commendations of her Civil War great-grandfather, winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Here are documents, photographs and films, faded maps and letters—the stuff of history from Revolutionary times to the present. Here Americans come from all 50 states to read Admiral Perry's reports on the "opening of Japan," the diaries of French and Indian War soldiers, the more than 500 carefully penned volumes of the Continental Congress that record the day-to-day struggle for the nation's survival from 1774 to 1789. Here visitors examine the Civil War photos of Mathew Brady, study the expense accounts of George Washington (complete to the payments made for colonial spies), hear the voices of Tokyo Rose and Lord Haw Haw.

The Archives' holdings are massive—1.2 million cubic feet of documents and other records, including 1.7 million maps, 4.8 million still photos, 82,000 reels of motion-picture film, 200,000 rolls of microfilm. Together, they show the total experience of the country and its people from a unique vantage point.

Each year the institution's 530



The original Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights on Archives display.

staff members—archivists, historians, genealogists—answer more than one million requests for information from governmental and private sources. They pore through millions of new documents a year, sorting out and cataloguing those modern records which now seem worth saving for future generations.

All this is a comparatively recent development. The United States was the last of the great nations to provide for the adequate preservation of her official records. Until 1934, federal records lay about in offices, attics, basements and garages. A few were well kept, but many had been allowed to deteriorate into moldy tatters. President Coolidge recommended the creation of the Archives, but the building was not occupied until 1935. It is a great marble structure, with 72 Corinthian columns of Indiana limestone. At the front, rear and delivery entrances, huge bronze doors slide silently into place at closing time each night, sealing the building like an enormous safe.

The sealed cases containing the na-

tion's founding documents sit on scissors jacks. At night, or in the event of threat, they are lowered, cases and all, into their own vault 20 feet below the floor.

The stack areas are composed of 68 concrete compartments, each three floors high. A visitor to Washington can lose himself there in the nation's past. Every year tens of thousands of citizens, from professional scholars to the merely curious, do just that.

Their requests are endless. A college student wants to trace his ancestors' trek from Sweden to Canada and across the plains and mountains to Washington State. An attorney representing a descendant of the Revolutionary patriot, Thaddeus Kosciuszko, seeks documentation that would entitle his client to land granted the Polish soldier for his service during our War of Independence. A professor from the Soviet Institute of Military History fills out his form to look through American military records for a book he is writing on the Second World War.

Some requests are beyond all hope of fulfillment. An amateur genealogist wrote asking for "the complete records of all persons who served in all wars."

Someone else wanted a photograph of the act of signing of the Declaration of Independence, an event that preceded the first photography by more than 60 years.

A letter written in green ink on school notebook paper asked for a recording of "Panch Pilot describing the crucifixion of Jesus Christ."

Research consultant William Lind notes that at least once or twice a year someone comes to the Archives trying to document a farfetched claim to some immense fortune.

During WW1, a small group of American railroaders volunteered to work for the U.S. Army as part of the Russian Railway Service Corps (RRSC). For decades afterwards, a dispute continued over whether these men were actually a part of the U.S. Army and therefore eligible for appropriate pensions and veterans' privileges. Finally, in 1973, the RRSC was officially declared part of the Army. But where to find records of employment and other details necessary to compute pensions? Searchers

ALL UNCREDITED PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES



Main entrance of the Archives of the United States on Constitution Ave., between 7th and 9th Streets, N.W. in Washington, D.C.

from the Army Office of the Judge Advocate General went to the Archives to find the men's job applications and records of their pay and length of service. The information from the documents, which had lain in storage for more than 50 years, enabled 20 dependents and survivors to collect pensions, be admitted to Veterans Administration hospitals and receive other benefits.

Sometimes the results of an Archives search are not what the seeker had hoped for. When a resident of Washington, D.C., was convicted of burglary, robbery and assault with a dangerous weapon, he was stunned by the stiff sentence—up to 15 years—that he received under a tough new federal crime bill. He appealed the sentence on grounds the new law had not been in effect at the time of the crime—by a matter of perhaps a few hours. At the request of the U.S. Court of Appeals, archivists found the original copy of the bill, which had been signed into law by President Lyndon B. John-

son while on Christmas vacation in 1967. Attached to the bill in Archives stacks was a handwritten note stating it was "signed by the President at 3:05 p.m. December 27 at the Ranch," six hours before the crime had been committed.

In many instances the Archives and Records Service is used to help settle international questions in unexpected ways. In 1881, the United States helped mediate a dispute between Chile and Argentina over a group of small islands in the Beagle Channel, which cuts into the tip of South America at the boundary of the two nations. Marking the settlement, Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs Bernardo de Irigoyen drew the agreed-upon boundary in red pencil on a large colored map, making three red dots upon three islands in the channel which were to be under Argentine control. The map was given to the American ambassador, Thomas Osborne, who sent it back to Washington. Recently, when dispute over the channel islands once

again arose, Argentina asked the Archives to find the 1881 map. Archivists in the diplomatic section produced the map, but the colored dots on the disputed island had faded. A full-color blowup of the map was made—and it showed Irigoyen's original pencil marks. The map is now entered as evidence before a special tribunal, empaneled by the International Court of Law at The Hague to settle the dispute.

If you want to use the Archives, you check in first at a second-floor reception office and are given a researcher's card. No one is ever turned away who complies with the basic rules concerning respect for the materials and for other researchers. The next step is the office of one of the research consultants who discusses with you just what materials you need and how to get at them. Then off you go to the Main Reading Room, or to the new microfilm viewing room, or perhaps through non-flammable hallways and stacks to one of the special departments such

A Look At The National Archives In Washington, D.C.

as Military Records, where the stuff of many a historical novel or biography has been gathered. Barbara Tuchman, when researching her book on General "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell, made extensive use of the U.S. military attaché reports from China collected here, and spent long hours viewing thousands of feet of Archives film taken by Stilwell's combat photographers.

At your destination, you notify the attendant of your arrival so that the materials you need may be brought to you promptly from the bowels of the building. You are urged to make inquiry if you think you are waiting too long. "Please do not suffer in silence," warns the "Information for Researchers" slip. It is true that some delays cannot be helped, "but please check—don't allow an unnecc-

stacks that captured enemy films and other records are stored. Just inside the stack door, on a top shelf, is a little group of girlish photo albums, most of them covered in gingham or floral print cotton. They look out of place among the official boxes surrounding them. Inside are the all too familiar faces, in relaxed and occasionally formal poses, of Adolf Hitler and other Nazi leaders that comprise the private photo collection of Eva Braun.

A staggering range of motion picture films is available for public viewing. Footage of the construction of the Panama Canal, meetings of the League of Nations, WW2 propaganda films, etc. Here is the official movie of the acceptance flight, at Ft. Myer, Va., of the first airplane the U.S. government ever bought, or-

so finely detailed, even tracing jungle trails, that for certain areas they were superior to any other maps available.

In the basement, the first thing to loom up is a very large steel box with a heavy door and a lot of dials. "This is our gas chamber," a staff member says cheerfully, and he is speaking the literal truth. All books and documents coming into the building are fumigated at once to destroy insects and molds which may pervade them and which would, of course, be a danger to the entire collection if they survived.

Elsewhere in the basement are laboratories where fragile pages of crumbling paper, parchment and other record-keeping materials are pieced together, restored as nearly as possible and sometimes laminated between layers of cloth and plastic. The facilities, although crowded, are sophisticated and elaborate, as is the training of the men and women who use them.

Archivists and consulting experts work endlessly to authenticate historical materials and often to discover new "finds" in the great masses of material still to be catalogued. One of the most difficult challenges was trying to identify whose graceful hand wrote the original copy of the Bill of Rights, which is on display today. Archivists searched out the names of all the clerks of the House at the time of the bill's ratification by the First Congress in 1789. Samples of their handwriting were sent to experts at the Federal Bureau of Investigation along with a sample of the document itself. FBI experts were able to positively identify one William Lambert as the man who penned the final draft of this statement of our fundamental rights.

Lambert served under the Clerk of the House as Principal Clerk from 1789 to 1791.

Albert Leisinger, one of the administrators of the National Archives, recalls setting up a display to observe the Lincoln Sesquicentennial in 1959. Most material available on Abraham Lincoln was all too familiar, and Leisinger began searching for something new. Burrowing into stacks of old Archives documents, Leisinger and a colleague found a handwritten letter from Lincoln to one of his wife's cousins dated 1841. They also found 15 handwritten telegraph messages which had been unknown to any Lincoln scholar. Lincoln's Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton, had ordered that the military telegraph could be used only if written originals of all messages were filed with his office. President



The Microfilm Research Room in the Archives. There are more than 200,000 rolls of microfilm of documents covering the sweep of our 200-year national history.

essary delay to become aggravating." This is not bureaucracy as it is usually practiced, but it is really the way it works at the National Archives.

Touring the stacks of specially designed boxes sitting on row after row of steel shelving is an arresting experience. Labels and titles like *Slave Sale Records, Georgia 1854* and *Proceedings of the Continental Congress* leap to the attention. In the Audio-Visual Division one may see turn-of-the-century pictures of "*Saloons and disreputable places of Hazen, Nev.*" or thumb through the Mathew Brady file. There are pictures of Geronimo, Sitting Bull and the Miniconjou Sioux Chief Big Foot; photos of Judge Roy Bean in his saloon-court-house in Langtry and of the 1890 "*Dodge City Peace Commissioners*," including Bat Masterson and Wyatt Earp.

WW2 is especially well covered, for it is here in the Audio-Visual

divided from the Wright brothers by the Army late in 1907, four years after their first flight at Kitty Hawk. It was filmed with an Agriculture Department camera, the only one the government had at the time that would take moving pictures.

In the cartographic (map) division there are hand-drawn maps dating back to the beginning of the 18th century, printed maps even older. Among the newest additions are the charts of the moon compiled on the Apollo missions. Uses of the map division are many. Historic fortification plans are checked to help with restorations for the 1976 Bicentennial. Old maps and water charts are compared with new aerial photos to study shoreline changes and development. In 1944, Pentagon planners preparing for General MacArthur's return to the Philippines studied the islands from 150 Spanish-made maps taken from Spain in 1898. Some were



The Central Research Room of the National Archives and Records Service.

Lincoln complied, and these 15 messages in his hand had been tucked away in an unnoticed War Department file waiting to be discovered.

One of the most popular uses for the Archives is as a source for genealogical research. Charles Miller, a supervisor of the Archives central research room, says that about 70% of those using the facilities are amateur or professional genealogists, looking for records of their own or others' ancestors. Carl Albert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is one of them and has been dropping in from time to time for the last 20 years to trace the origins of his family.

Old census records, pension lists and military rosters fill the screens in the busy microfilm viewing room as Americans search for their ancestors. Ships' passenger lists are helpful too, and all the other curious lists where names of Americans have been entered over the past several centuries. A teen-age girl recently brought Audio-Visual experts a crumbling photo of her great-grandfather in what appeared a Civil War uniform. "What can you tell me about him?" she asked. Comparing his uniform with others on file, the archivists learned exactly what unit he served in. Other records indicated his length of service and what honors he had won.

Often this "personal research" has a very serious purpose. The Archives and Records Service is sometimes able to assist Americans who for a variety of reasons have no birth certificates. The 1890 census, for example, may list a certain household as having a two-year-old child living in it—information that, when properly certified, can guarantee an applicant

a passport or social security benefits. On one occasion an immigrant sailor was saved from deportation with the help of the Archives. The seaman had—years earlier—worked aboard an American flag vessel long enough, he felt, to allow his total American residence to qualify him for citizenship. But he could not recall the name of the ship on which he'd served so long ago. Working with partial descriptions from the sailor's memory, the Archives was finally able to identify the ship and locate the man's name on its crew list. He had served as he claimed and was able to remain in the country and apply for citizenship.

Black Americans come in increasing numbers now to seek out their interrupted backgrounds. According to James Walker, the Archives Genealogy and Local History specialist, interest in black genealogy took a sharp upturn when Alex Haley began lecturing on the subject in 1969. His book "Roots" provided a further stimulus. Black ancestor hunting has some obvious frustrations, one of which is the tendency of the old slave records to list people as "Susan and her daughter Sarah," which is less than helpful. Some blacks have good luck, though. Recently, a lady telephoned the Archives to inquire about an ancestor named Nero Hawley. Fortunately, an Archives list had just been compiled of the free black heads of families mentioned in the 1790 census, the first in U.S. history. Not only was Nero Hawley on the list, but other Archives sources showed he had fought in a Connecticut regiment in the Revolution.

The National Archives and Records Service is part of the General Services Administration. It also ad-

ministers the keeping of the Federal Register of all laws and regulations of the federal government, as well as the Presidential Libraries of Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, located in Iowa, New York, Missouri, Massachusetts and Texas, respectively. The administrator is the Archivist of the United States, currently Dr. James B. Rhoads, 46. A native of Iowa, he has been with the Archives and Records Service since 1952, and has headed it since 1968.

The Archives' immense and varied collection of documents, photographs and records is open to everyone. It is like some great attic to which we can climb and explore the neatly stacked boxes of America's past. END.



One of the Archives massive bronze doors.

NOVEMBER 1974

**LEGION SEEKS MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS IN
VETERANS AND DEPENDENTS PENSIONS:**

One of the Legion's major goals during 1974-75 will be to continue pressing for legislative improvements in pension programs for nonservice-connected veterans and dependents...Though constantly rising prices plague all economic groups, the situation is desperate for many pensioners on fixed subsistence-level incomes...And, when boosts in Social Security benefits, for instance, raise income of pensioners up to or beyond VA income limits, then the give-it-take-it effect begins; the veteran and/or his dependent suffers reduction or loss of pension...This is what will happen to about 875,000 pension recipients next January unless Congress enacts legislation to stop it.

At presstime, the lawmakers were reported ready to agree on stop-gap measures that would protect veterans, dependents and DIC recipients with a 12% increase in benefits and a \$400 increase in income limits—leaving broad pension reform for next year and the 94th Congress.

At the 56th Annual National Convention in Miami Beach in August, the Legion adopted mandates calling for increases in both income limits and pension benefits that would allow "veterans and their dependent survivors to have the full measure of any Social Security or other retirement increase without suffering reductions in their pension income maintenance payments..."

Here are highlights of the Legion proposal that hopefully would simplify the process of determining need for pension and establish more equitable benefit rates...The Legion seeks certain levels of payment for all classes of pensioners with that amount to be reduced by the amount of total other income of the pensioner except for certain payments...Exceptions: debts of a deceased veteran, expenses of last illness, proceeds of fire insurance policies, burial expenses over and above federal reimbursement, unreimbursed medical expenses over a certain level and joint savings acquired by reason of death of other joint owner.

Here are the classes of pensioners and the overall annual benefit amounts sought—all to be reduced by the total of other income received: single veterans, \$3,300; veteran with dependent, \$5,400 plus \$264 per year for each dependent over one; widow alone, \$2,600; widow with one child, \$4,050 plus \$198 per year for each additional child; dependent child, \$2,600.

To see how the theory would work out, let's take the case of a single veteran on pension...Under the Legion proposal, he would be entitled to \$3,300 in annual benefit payments...However, his other countable income (Social Security, etc.,) totals \$2,100 per year...Thus, the \$2,100 must be subtracted from \$3,300, which leaves \$1,200 per year pension or \$100 per month payments...The same formula would work for all other classes of pensioners.

The Legion also seeks that these new rates be increased by the same percentage as Social Security cost-of-living increases when these are granted...This would have the effect of insuring no loss to VA pensioners as a result of Social Security raises.

In addition, the Legion urges that aid and attendance and housebound payments continue if the veteran exceeds income limitations and that aid and attendance payments increase from \$110 to \$130...Under the Legion proposal, the present 10% exclusion factor for Social Security payments would be out.

If you are a pensioner and upward floating Social Security rates threaten VA benefits, you can serve the cause best by writing your Congressman to alert him to your problem...Ask him to vote for legislation that will provide the full measure of Social Security or other retirement increases without causing loss or reduction in VA pension income maintenance payments.

**LEGION REJECTS SUGGESTIONS THAT DRAFT
EVADERS AND DESERTERS GET VA JOBS:**

Reacting to suggestions made during confirmation hearings for Richard L. Roudebush as VA Administrator before the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee in September that draft evaders and military deserters be given opportunity to perform alternate service in VA hospitals, Nat'l Cmdr James M. Wagon-seller said: "To allow draft evaders and military deserters to work in VA hospitals would be a direct insult to the Vietnam veterans who accepted and fulfilled the obligation of service during the Vietnam War"... "There are plenty of honorably discharged veterans who want and need such jobs..."

VIET VET GI BILL SEEN MOVING:

At presstime, Congressional conferees had agreed to (1) a 23% increase in education subsistence for Viet vets and dependents (2) an 18% boost for vocational rehabilitation trainees (3) a \$600 direct loan program and (4) a nine month increase in entitlement for undergrads.

NOVEMBER, 1974

Legion Opposes President's Vietnam Era Amnesty Program

President Ford's "reconciliation" plan for Vietnam Era draft evaders and military deserters draws fire; long-standing Legion policy on amnesty calls for justice via case-by-case reviews in the civilian and military courts.

"The American Legion is unalterably opposed to President Ford's proclamation announcing a program for the return of Vietnam Era draft evaders and military deserters. The proclamation violates the principles for which millions served their country honorably, thousands died in combat, thousands more were wounded, many are hospitalized, while others remain missing in action.

"The American Legion, based upon its national policy has proposed to the President that the duly constituted courts, military and civilian, remain the means for fostering justice for draft evaders and deserters of the Vietnam Era."

The above statement was issued in immediate response to President Gerald R. Ford's Sept. 16 proclamation of

reconciliation for Vietnam Era draft evaders and military deserters. The long-standing policy of opposition to general amnesty was reaffirmed as recently as Aug. 22, 1974 by Resolution 175 adopted at the Legion's Miami Beach National Convention.

The Legion's statement was issued by National Adjutant William F. Hauck in Washington after consultation by telephone with National Commander James M. Wagonseller who was then on a Far East fact-finding tour (see below). The Nat'l Cmdr called for "communications of protest to the President in regard to his proposal in bringing these individuals back to this country."

Similar negative response to the President's "reconciliation" proposal came from the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other veterans organizations.

Veterans Day—1974

As Veterans Day 1974 approached, Legion posts around the nation were preparing to hold traditional ceremonies in observance of that solemn occasion. This is the day that honors the services and achievements of the nation's veterans of all wars in this century. But, simultaneous national observance is still prevented by the curious federal designation of the fourth Monday of October as Veterans Day in eight states and the District of Columbia. The other 42 states have laws honoring the day on Nov. 11. The Legion has been and still is pressing Congress to restore the holiday to its rightful and meaningful date. Write your local Congressman and Senator to ask him to fall in with the majority and vote for Veterans Day on Nov. 11. Perhaps by 1976 we can all be moving in the same direction at the same time.

In his proclamation the President was careful not to mention the word "amnesty." He used instead such words as "reconciliation" and "earn their return." Most news sources termed it "limited" or "conditional" amnesty. Deadline on the program is January 31, 1975.

The President's plan proposed to deal with virtually all classes of draft evaders and military deserters by allowing up to two years of alternative service in work that would "promote the national health, safety or interest."

"My sincere hope," the President said, "is that this is a constructive step toward a calmer and cooler appreciation of our individual rights and responsibilities and our common purpose as a nation whose future is always more important than its past." (See *Veterans Newsletter*)

Basically, there are four categories of persons covered by the program: (1) Unconvicted draft evaders; (2) Unconvicted military absentees; (3) Convicted draft evaders and (4) Convicted military absentees. The time period for the offenses is between Aug. 4, 1964 and Mar. 28, 1973.

Briefly, unconvicted draft evaders must report to the U.S. Attorney in the area where the offense was committed, execute an agreement acknowledging allegiance to the U.S., agree to and perform up to 24 months of alternative service, following which satisfactory performance will earn dismissal of



Pres. Ford and Cmdr Wagonseller discuss Legion objectives in a White House meeting held just prior to release of the President's reconciliation proclamation.

indictment or dropping of charges.

Unconvicted military absentees must report to the appropriate military department, acknowledge allegiance to the U.S., agree to and perform up to 24 months of alternative service with an undesirable discharge which will be substituted by a clemency discharge when the process is complete. The clemency discharge will not bestow VA benefits.

For convicted draft evaders and convicted military absentees, the President created a nine-position Clemency Board headed up by former N.Y. Senator

Charles E. Goodell. Upon application by convicted draft evaders and convicted military absentees the board has the power to recommend clemency, alternative service and clemency, and, possibly, clemency discharges in place of punitive and undesirable discharges depending on mitigating factors.

Other members on the Clemency Board, besides Chairman Goodell are: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, President of the University of Notre Dame; Robert H. Finch, former Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare; Gen.

Lewis W. Walt, retired Assistant Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps; Vernon E. Jordan, Executive Director of the National Urban League; James Maye, Executive Director of the Paralyzed Veterans of America; Dr. Ralph Adams, President of Troy State University; James P. Dougovita, a teaching aide at Michigan Tech University and Aida Casanas O'Connor, Assistant Counsel to the N.Y. State Division of Housing and Community Renewal.

Approximately 140 draft evaders were serving prison sentences when the President announced his reconciliation plan. Within a few days, federal government ordered the release from prison of nearly 100 of them on 30 day furloughs while their cases were being reviewed by the new Clemency Board. Another 46 were already free under writs of habeas corpus or appeal bonds.

There are varying estimates of how many evaders and deserters might be eligible under the new program. They range from 28,000 to 50,000 or more for all classes. Of these it is said about 15,000 draft evaders would be eligible for clemency with about half already convicted and the other half under indictment or fugitives. Government officials also indicated about 660 deserters were serving prison sentences or awaiting trial and that about 12,500 were still at large.

Heart of the Legion's policy is its opposition to blanket amnesty, or amnesty to perpetrators as a class. The Legion feels that the American system of justice can properly deal with each case on its merits, exercising leniency or sternness in military and civil courts whichever is warranted, by the facts that emerge. There would always remain the right to appeal and, naturally, pardon by the President.

As this was being written the reconciliation program appeared to be developing loopholes and inequities. One apparent loophole concerned deserters who might return to U.S. military control, accept undesirable discharges with the understanding that they agree to perform up to 24 months of alternative service, renege on that service, and then melt into the civilian world, foregoing clemency discharges. This process could take less than a week. The deserters would then be out of reach of military law and there is no present civilian law which could require them to perform alternative service.

Inequities have already surfaced, for example, in the cases of draft resisters who in the past fought induction on moral, religious and other grounds and who have since received felony convictions. Had they waited for the reconciliation program they would only have to perform alternative service. Instead they

WANTED BY THE FBI

NATIONAL FIREARMS ACT; MATERIAL WITNESS

William Taylor Harris

FBI No. 308,668 L5 Date photographs taken unknown
Aliases: Richard Frank Dennis, William Ruder, Jonathan Harris, Jonathan Mark Solomon
Age: 29, born January 22, 1945, Fort Sill, Oklahoma (not supported by birth records)

Height: 5'7"
Weight: 145 pounds
Build: Medium
Hair: Brown, short
Eyes: Hazel
Complexion: Medium
Race: White
Nationality: American
Occupation: Postal clerk
Remarks: Reportedly wears Fu Manchu type mustache, may wear glasses, upper right center tooth may be chipped, reportedly jogs, swims and rides bicycle for exercise, was last seen wearing straw type boots and dark jacket

Social Security Numbers Used: 315-46-2467; 553-27-8400; 359-18-3467
Fingerprint Classification: 20 L 1 A 1 L
S 1 U



Emily Montague Harris

FBI No. 325,404 L2 Date photographs taken unknown
Aliases: Mrs. William Taylor Harris, Anna Lindenber, Cynthia Sue Mankins, Emily Montague Schwartz
Age: 27, born February 11, 1917, Baltimore, Maryland (not supported by birth records)

Height: 5'3"
Weight: 115 pounds
Build: Small
Hair: Blonde
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Fair
Race: White
Nationality: American
Occupations: Secretary, teacher
Remarks: Hair may be worn one inch below ear level, may wear glasses or contact lenses, reportedly has partial upper plate, pierced ears, is a natural food addict, exercises by jogging, swimming and bicycling, usually wears slacks or street length dresses, was last seen wearing jeans and waist length shiny black leather coat

Social Security Numbers Used: 127-42-2356; 129-42-6001



Patricia Campbell Hearst

FBI No. 325,805 L19 Date photograph taken unknown
Alias: Tania
Age: 29, born February 20, 1951, San Francisco, California

Height: 5'3"
Weight: 110 pounds
Build: Small
Hair: Light brown
Eyes: Brown
Complexion: Fair
Race: White
Nationality: American
Scars and Marks: Mole on lower right corner of mouth, scar near right ankle
Remarks: Hair naturally light brown, straight and worn about three inches below shoulders in length, however, may wear wig including Afro style, dark brown of medium length, was last seen wearing black sweater, plaid slacks, brown hiking boots and carrying a knife in her belt



CAUTION

THE ABOVE INDIVIDUALS ARE SELF-PROCLAIMED MEMBERS OF THE SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY AND REPORTEDLY HAVE BEEN IN POSSESSION OF NUMEROUS FIREARMS INCLUDING AUTOMATIC WEAPONS. WILLIAM HARRIS AND PATRICIA HEARST ALLEGEDLY HAVE RECENTLY USED GUNS TO AVOID ARREST. ALL THREE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED ARMED AND VERY DANGEROUS. Federal warrants were issued on May 20, 1974, at Los Angeles, California, charging the Harris' and Hearst with violation of the National Firearms Act. Hearst was also charged in a Federal complaint on April 15, 1974, at San Francisco, California, as a material witness to a bank robbery which occurred April 15, 1974.

IF YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THESE PERSONS, PLEASE NOTIFY ME OR CONTACT YOUR LOCAL FBI OFFICE. TELEPHONE NUMBERS AND ADDRESSES OF ALL FBI OFFICES LISTED ON BACK.

Clarence Kelley

DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535
TELEPHONE, NATIONAL 8-7117

Entered NCIC
Wanted Flyer 475
May 20, 1974

THE ABOVE is a photographic reproduction of a poster sent to every post adjutant in The American Legion. At the request of FBI Director Clarence Kelley, the Legion is cooperating in a massive effort to help develop information on the whereabouts of Patricia Hearst and two other self-proclaimed members of the Symbionese Liberation Army currently being sought under federal warrants. All post commanders and adjutants are urged to keep the "wanted" posters in prominent locations in post homes and to comply with the instructions.



American Legion Auxiliary National Officers For 1974-75

Here are the newly elected 1974-75 National Officers of the Legion's Auxiliary. From left, Mrs. Maurice Kubby, Tex., National President and Mrs. Alan Schanel, R. I., Nat'l Vice President. Bottom row (l. to r.) Mrs. Charles Jucius, Maine, Eastern Division VP; Mrs. Frank Martin, Alaska, Western Division VP; Mrs. Leon Reed, Ark., Southern Division VP; Mrs. Lyle Seymour, Kans., Central Division VP; Mrs. George Wamsley, Mont., Northwestern Division VP; Mrs. Charles Gill, Ill., National Historian and Mrs. C. Clark Bonner, Utah, National Chaplain.



now have criminal records and are ineligible for many civil rights.

This is one of the areas about which Legion representatives argued long and hard. Testifying before a House Judiciary Subcommittee on amnesty last March, Past Nat'l Cmdr James O'Neil said: "It would offer penance to some for whom it is too heavy a penalty and to others for whom it is too mild a punishment. The most flagrant offenders will get the best break and the least offenders the worst. This is hardly equal

justice under the law."

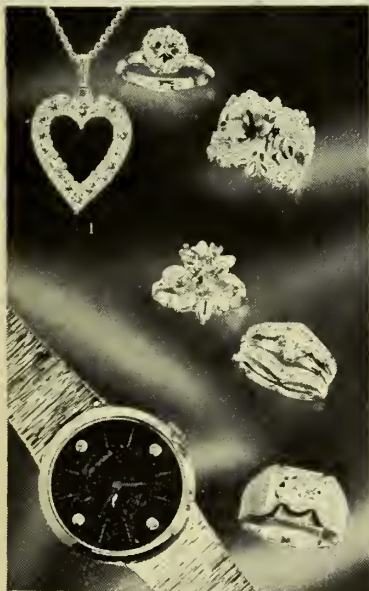
Commenting on the case-by-case Legion position at a recent press conference, Nat'l Cmdr Wagoner declared: "Anything less would be a gross insult to those who served." He went on: "The first obligation of our government is to take care of the Americans who served our country honorably, when they were told to—and where they were told to . . ."

Before leaving on a three-week, fact-finding tour of the Far East on Sept. 10

with a four-day stopover in Alaska, Cmdr Wagoner made a traditional courtesy call on the White House. He presented President Ford with a bound volume of resolutions passed during the Legion's 56th Annual National Convention at Miami Beach.

While at the White House, Cmdr Wagoner expressed the Legion's "extreme disappointment" at the slow progress of new GI Bill legislation aimed toward improving veterans educational programs and the possibility that des-

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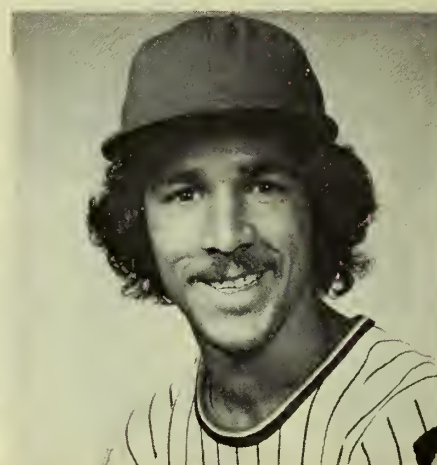
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American Legion Baseball National Champions For 1974



Shown above is The American Legion Baseball team representing Monte Carlo Post 146, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, which won the Legion's World Series at Roseburg, Ore., in August.



This is the second year in a row that Post 146 took the National Championship. At right, Edwin Lopez, Post 146 outfielder, American Legion Baseball Player of the Year for 1974.

perately needed features might be severely cut back.

Commander Wagonseller reiterated the Legion's strong support for efforts aimed at securing a proper accounting from Hanoi, Laos and Cambodia of U.S. prisoners of war and missing in action. He promised the President he would explore means for securing a satisfactory solution to the issue during his

official visit to the Far East and would supply him with any significant information gathered during the trip.

The Nat'l Cmdr's itinerary listed visits to Tokyo, Japan, Okinawa, Seoul, Korea, Taipei, Republic of China, Hong Kong and Manila, where he was to make a courtesy call on President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Republic of the Philippines.

Unemployed Veterans

The unemployment situation for Vietnam Era veterans was little changed in the first half of 1974. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Dep't of Labor, on a seasonally adjusted basis, 5.5 million veterans were employed, 290,000 were unemployed and the unemployment rate was 5%, essen-

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tially the same as a year ago.

For veterans 20-24 years old, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 9.8% compared with 4.2% for vets 25-29 years old and 2.6% for those 30-34.

The BLS says that the jobless rate for older veterans is usually equal to or lower than that for the older nonveterans but a substantial difference still remains between the higher rate of the younger veterans compared with nonveterans 20-24 years old. Accounting for some of the difference is the fact that young nonveterans have been in the job market longer than recently returned veterans and are better established in jobs. On the other hand, unemployment insurance payments are available to Vietnam Era vets regardless of prior civilian work experience and this enables them to continue searching in the job market while young nonvets may stay anchored to jobs because they lack enough wage credits to qualify for unemployment benefits.

Some signs of trouble off in the future: the proportion of unemployed veterans looking for work for 15 weeks or longer rose to 30% after having shown some improvement during the past year and the layoff rate for veterans reporting job loss also rose substantially.

Savings Bonds Update

Some 38,000 unclaimed U.S. Savings Bonds owned by ex-servicemen or their heirs have been delivered as a result of publicity in this and other publications and with the aid of computer search programs conducted by the Veterans Administration.

A year ago News of the Legion reported that there were some 280,000 unclaimed U.S. Savings Bonds purchased by servicemen and women during the last 30-odd years that were still reposing in the vaults of the U.S. Treasury Department in Washington, D.C., and in the Federal Reserve Bank in Chicago.

The bonds had been purchased through payroll allotment procedures and because of various reasons placed in the Treasury Department's safe-keeping program until claimed. No procedures existed then or now for automatic delivery of the bonds upon maturity or for notifying any heirs of their existence. The bond purchaser was sent safekeeping receipts which told him that the deposit was recorded.

The recommendation to explore the possibilities of finding bond owners or heirs was developed in a General Accounting Office report to Congress back in August 1973. Following that action the Legion National Convention in Honolulu, Hawaii adopted Resolution 437 which urged efforts to publicize the existence of the bonds and procedures to effect delivery to owners.

The Treasury Department notes that

if a veteran did buy any of these bonds which were placed in safekeeping and the receipts are *not* available, contact should be made with: Bureau of the Public Dept, Safekeeping, 536 South Clark St., Chicago, Ill., 60605.

If the veteran or heirs *has* the safekeeping receipts, contact should be established with the original office which issued the receipts.

Locating and verifying bondholders is a laborious and time-consuming process. A current VA-Treasury Department search program containing 6,200 names is a case in point. The VA quickly matched up about 1,300 names and ad-

resses with its Central Office computer and these are being processed. An additional 2,600 are still being processed through VA regional offices and other record repositories. The balance had no matchup.

If a veteran (or heirs) sincerely believes he owns bonds which he does not physically possess, he should contact the Treasury Department. Any other inquiries, however, will clog communications channels and delay eventual delivery of bonds to actual awnners.

Any bonds still being held by the government are collecting current (6%) interest.

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Symbols of U.S. Conflicts



NORTH KINGSTOWN STANDARD TIMES

Post 12, R.I.; Seals of U.S. conflicts.

Twelve seals commemorating all of America's armed conflicts are displayed on the walls at **Post 12, North Kingstown, R. I.** The collection is the brainchild and product of William Baker (at left in photo), who has been post graves registration officer for 15 years. With him is Richard Parsons, Post Cmdr.

With the aid of plaster of Paris moulds of originals, which he made and took to a foundry, Baker came up with metal versions of the seals. At home he fashioned wood backs for mounting the seals.

Baker describes the 12 seals as follows: 1 **Colonial Wars:** Commemorating those conflicts from 1607 up to the Revolutionary War. This seal is characterized by the Cross of St. George and the fleur-de-lys, illustrating French and English domination in the New World. Most of the conflicts were against Indians.

2. **American Revolution:** Contains the emblem of the minutemen of the Sons of the American Revolution. 3. **War of 1812:** Conflicts at sea between the U.S. and Britain are illustrated by an anchor, eagles, stars, cannons and cutlasses. 4. **Mexican War:** Symbolizes the confrontation wrought by the annexation of Texas, the Lone Star State.

5. **Civil War:** Symbolizes postwar unity with a Confederate and Union handclasp and insignias of service. Recognizes the Grand Army of the Republic, the largest organization of Civil War veterans to result after the war.

6. **United Indian War Veterans:** Commemorating the battles with the Indians in the West. 7. **Spanish-American War:** The insignia of the United Spanish-American War Veterans. 8. **Mexican Border Service:** The

organization resulted in 1916 when the Mexican bandit Pancho Villa terrorized the border communities.

9. **World War 1:** Insignia of the veterans who later organized The American Legion. 10. **World War 2:** The affectionately nicknamed "Ruptured Duck" insignia shows an eagle surrounded by laurel. 11. **Korean War:** Insignia of those who served in this conflict. 12. **Vietnam:** The final plaque on the wall, Mr. Baker hopes.

Tribute to a Legion Post

Clyde Callihan, an ordained minister of **South Shore, Ky.**, has some good words to say about **Post 276** in South Shore: "This post built lighted football and baseball fields for use by schools and Little Leaguers, aided me, with money and post facilities, in forming a Boy Scout Troup and Cub Scout Pack; when we ran two Scout Carnivals to earn money, the post not only furnished us with its fields but hired men to install electrical connections, etc., so we could operate our concessions.

"When I was called recently to a home in dire need, I found a family of four at the point of starvation, all utilities disconnected, the man critically ill and two days remaining before his insurance lapsed. One visit to Post 276 secured \$100 to pay the utilities and insurance and buy food. This man died five days later.

"On another occasion," writes Callihan, who also operates the Holley Manor Housing Project, "the Dep't of Child Welfare called me. It had placed three children, wards of the State, in a foster home. There was no food to feed these children and no State program to provide food. I called a grocery, had food sent to the home, and had the bill sent to the Legion post.

"Five years ago, the Legion asked me to organize a Kids Day Program for the 4th of July. Each year since then, we have a day of fun and games, wiener roast, etc., for the kids. About 4,000 attend—kids and adults. The \$500-\$900 cost is paid by Post 276.

"About four years ago, the South Shore City Council appointed me to attempt to secure housing in our area. They had tried twice in the past and failed. Upon checking, I found I would need two things: a solid organization behind me and some financial support. I talked to churches in the area but they declined. I contacted the Legion and they agreed to back me.

"When I reached the point where I needed \$3,500, I filed three applications with FIVCO for so-called 'seed money.' When I didn't get it, I again turned to the Legion and got the \$3,500. With its backing and its money, we secured Holley Manor. We have 48 apartments that make up the prettiest project in the U.S.A. and filled with the happiest people in the world.

"This Legion post recently bought 18 acres of land in South Shore and is in the process of developing it into a City Park.

"There is much, much more I could say about Legion Post 276 but time and space will not permit me to cover all the worthwhile things this post has done for its fellowmen and this community."

POSTS IN ACTION



Post 454, Ind., aids Cerebral Palsy.

A two-story brick building and land appraised together at \$40,000 has been turned over by **Post 454, New Chicago, Hobart, Ind.**, to Cerebral Palsy of Northwest Indiana for \$15,000. The remainder is a contribution from the post. The property was formerly used as the American Legion Youth Center. It will house all necessary facilities

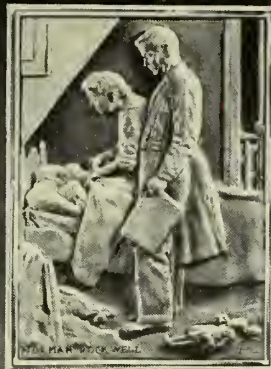
(Continued on page 34)



An enthusiastic group representing Post 26, D.C., took a "Land of Lincoln" bus tour to raise funds for its programs and put The American Legion before the public.



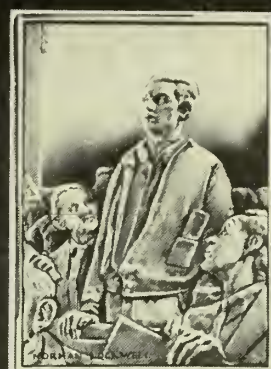
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Norman Rockwell depicted these great beliefs with his own inimitable and unique brand of genius. *Freedom of Speech* is portrayed by a man unafraid of reprisal as he speaks his mind at a town meeting . . . *Freedom of Worship* shows all people free to worship according to their own dictates . . . *Freedom from Want* is depicted by a family sharing their Thanksgiving meal together and *Freedom from Fear* is shown tenderly by a mother and father as they snuggle their children safely in bed for the night. Rockwell himself says "The Four Freedoms was the best idea I ever had."

Quotations from "My Adventures As An Illustrator" by Norman Rockwell

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NEWS

and provide a full-time school for 48 CP children and adults. In the photo, PPCmdr Paul Wolek (right) gives the deed to the property to Mamon Powers (left) treasurer, and Joseph Festa, president, of CPNI.



Charles Wideman, Post 443, San Antonio, Texas, left, hands check to Robert E. Williams, chief of Voluntary Services at Audie L. Murphy Memorial Veterans Hospital, covering gift of TV set by Wideman and his wife, Louise (Unit 568), in the name of the Legion and Auxiliary.

Post 308, Reseda, Calif., joined with Barracks 593, Veterans of WW1, in a program of observance for Armistice Day, November 11. Principal speaker was Maj. Robert Kingsbury, former aide-de-camp to Gen. Omar Bradley.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using Search For Witness Forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

Newport AAF Base, Ark., Ord Det 337, HQ Sqdn (Summer 1944)—Need to hear from Engleberger, Jenkins, Knight, Hall, Bagley, Bradford, Edenton, Fowler, Wyatt, Nelson, Snarr, Mosko, Marks, Larmouth and any other comrades who recall that Roy C. Hager hurt his back in motor pool after falling off a truck. Write "CD235, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Newport News, Va. 9202 TSU TC Co, CMP MP Comd, Hrpe (Oct. 29, 1945)—Need information from Smith, Cpl Gurtowsky, Cpl Paris, Cpl Wood and any other comrades who recall that Charles F. Pribble, at 11:58 a.m. on Oct. 29, 1945, while riding a motorcycle, collided with a gas truck that ran a stop light. He suffered, he says, injury to knees, back and two cut legs and a paralyzed left shoulder. Write "CD-236, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

USS Mascoma (AO83 Portland Navy Base Dec. 24 or 25, 1943 and Typhoon Dec. 1944 or 1945)—Need to hear from B's Mate 1st Class Johns, B's Mate 3rd Class McCoy or any member of ship at Gunnery (Coastal) Art'y Base, in 1st Div., who recalls that

James Pagonis, Jr., received blast on head from coastal art'y gun, was unconscious, was returned to Portland Navy Base Hospital. Here he was hospitalized, but his primary trouble was not recorded. Need witnesses who knew that Pagonis's legs were hurt in a typhoon in Dec. 1944 or '45, when he was tossed 15-20 feet in the air and landed on his knees. Write "CD-237, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

561st Eng (Thailand, Korat June 1966)—Need to hear from Fiter (Spokane, Wash.), Vasquez (Ill.), and any other comrades who knew that Jerry R. DeHerrera was extremely nervous and had trouble with his feet. Write "CD238, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

Comm NAS Admiralty Islands (Jan. 1945)—Need to hear from Danzi, Di Bello and any other comrades who recall that Emilio DeAngelo fell on his back, injuring it, during transfer of supplies from a cargo ship to the LCM. Write "CD239, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

USS Manning (DE199 Oct. 1944)—Need information from PhM 2/C McCarty, Chief Hydronvich, Eng Officer Lovigg, MM 1/C Smith, MM 2/C Bauer, MM 1/C Grace, MM 2/C Sweeney, MM 3/C Salzar, EM 3/C Temple and any other comrades who recall that Glendon E. Coffey suffered from nerves and stomach condition (could not properly digest his food). Write "CD-240, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019"

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Rainbow City Southside Post 121, Rainbow City, Ala.; Atlantic Beach Post 316, Atlantic Beach, Fla.; Florida At-

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lantic University Post 325, Boca Raton, Fla.; Hubert DeSpain Post 157, Argenta, Ill.; Daryl E. Sedam Post 2000, Andalusia, Ill.; Green-Wright Post 563, Jonesville, La.; Johnsville Post 300, Johnsville, N.C.; Raymond J. Walsh Memorial Post 563, Philadelphia, Pa.; Spirit of 76 Post 676, Philadelphia, Pa.; Johnny W. Popps Post 258, Fort Mill, S.C.; Robert Donald Muller Post 259, West Columbia, S.C.; Billy Wayne Wilson Post 639, Trenton, Tex.; Canyon Lake Post 643, Startzville, Tex., and Institute Post 11, Institute, W. Va.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS



General Meyer

Gen. John C. Meyer, Cmdr-in-Chief, Strategic Air Command and the leading American ace on active duty, retired Aug. 1. He is a Past Cmdr of Air Service Post 501, New York. His tour as SAC's commander was highlighted by the success of B-52 bombing in December 1972 against Hanoi, the subsequent ceasefire and return of American POWs, the Mid East crisis, the resupply of Israel and the draw-down of our forces in Southeast Asia.

Maj. Gen. Milton A. Pilcher, Cmdr, 310th Field Army Support Cmd, given a Retirement Review, in honor of his retirement after 32 years of service, on July 27, 1974, at Fort McNair, Washington, D.C. He is commander of Defense Post 46, D.C., and is a vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Security Council.

S.J. "Chic" Madia, long time adjutant of the Wyoming American Legion, injured in a two-car wreck on August 5 in Jackson, Wyo. Frank Madia, Sheridan, Wyo., Chic's father, was killed in the accident.

Dr. Paul Quie, professor of pediatrics, laboratory medicine, and pathology at the Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis, has been named American Legion Memorial Heart Research Professor,

succeeding Dr. Robert A. Good, president of Sloan Kettering Memorial Cancer Institute in New York, who held the title for 20 years. The Minnesota Legion and its Auxiliary established the \$500,000 endowment in 1952 to finance a professorship to study the causes, prevention and treatment of rheumatic fever and heart diseases, especially as they affect children.

DEATHS

Major Maurice Kirby Gordon, 95, Madisonville, Ky., a founder of The American Legion. At the Legion's Paris Caucus on March 16, 1919, he moved the adoption of the name, "The American Legion," after it had trailed several other suggested names in the report of the Committee on Name. After extensive discussion, it was adopted. A self-educated attorney, Gordon served as Kentucky Legion Dep't Cmdr in 1920-21 and was Nat'l Executive Committeeman the following year. Earlier this year, he was presented the Distinguished Service Award by the Kentucky American Legion. He is survived by a nephew, James F. Gordon, who is a U.S. District Court Judge in Louisville. Representing the Nat'l Legion at the funeral was Harold W. Fann, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr.

Audley H. Ward, 83, Aiken, S.C., Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1951-52) and Past Dep't Cmdr (1946-47).

Anthony Matthews, 54, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, Past Dep't Cmdr (1970-71).

Glen H. Dornfeld, 45, Minneapolis, Minn., Nat'l Executive Committeeman. He was stricken with a heart attack on the way to the funeral of a relative. A Korean war veteran, he served as Dep't Cmdr in 1971-72.

William O. Hall, 78, Boise, Idaho, Past Dep't Adjutant (1943-44).

John R. Silvay, West Hartford, Conn., Past Dep't Cmdr (1970-71).

Edward H. Ziegler, 92, Providence, R.I., Past Dep't Cmdr (1940-41).

Clarence M. Quinlan, Past Dep't Cmdr of Rhode Island (1934-35).

Dan J. O'Brien, Des Moines, Iowa, vice chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Foreign Relations Council in 1966-74 and Past Dep't Cmdr (1942-43).

Francis R. Appleton, Jr., 89, in Mas-

sachusetts; a member of the Dep't of New York, he was a member of the Committee on Convention, Paris Caucus, and a member of the Paris Conference, Feb. 1919.

Myrtle Deutschle, wife of Joseph S. Deutschle, Sr., Past Dep't Adjutant of Ohio Legion (1946-66).

Charles H. Huggins, 74, Salem, Oreg., Past Dep't Cmdr (1957-58). At the time of his death, he was a member of the executive section of the Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission.

Lee R. Pennington, 79, Chevy Chase, Md., a Legionnaire with membership in the District of Columbia, Past Dep't Cmdr D.C. (1944-45), Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1952-53); after about 25 years service with the FBI, he retired as Inspector and on Nov. 23, 1953 assumed the Directorship of the Nat'l Americanism Commission of the Legion. After serving as Director for nearly two years, he resigned as Director and assumed the duties of Ass't. Director in charge of counter-subversive activities, following his basic interest, until retiring in 1959. He was Nat'l Americanism Council vice chairman, 1968-70.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

3rd & 6th Army Hq & Hq Co. (WW2)—(June) Moon Mullens, 518 Park St., Baytown, Tex. 77520

21st Gen Hosp—(May) Kenneth Miles, 1051 Langley Way, Monterey Pk. Calif. 91754

63rd Medical Bn, Co A—(June) John Kopcha, 1115 W. 173rd St., Hazelcrest, Ill. 60429

76th Div.—(June) E. C. Cutler, Jr., Dept. of EE, USMA, West Point, N.Y. 10996

97th Recon Tp (WW2)—(June) Frank Ayers, 120 Bennett Ave., P.O. Box 552, Macon, Mo. 63552

121st Inf Reg't—(June) James Brake, 1069 Mimosa Dr., Macon, Ga. 31204

157th Inf—(Nov) Melvin Almire, 409 Florence, Aurora, Colo. 80010

187th Para GII Inf, Co E (WW2)—(Feb) Pat Kenny, 213 Myrtle St., Myrtle Beach, S.C. 29577

222nd AAA S1 Bn—(June) Chalmer Hinton, 4308 Burdine St., Bossier City, La. 71010

338th Inf (WW2)—(May) Bob McGraw, 2315 Brooks Dr. Apt. 303, Suitland, Md. 20023

733rd Rwy Oper Bn—(May) William Weil, 2032 Riviera Dr., Sarasota, Fla. 33580

860th Av Eng Bn, H&S Co, Cos A,B,C (WW2)—(June) Tom Lupo, Rte 4, Nichols, S.C. 29581

3432nd Ord (MAM) Co (WW2)—(April) Leonard Stejskal, Rte 2, Albion, Neb. 68620

Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (All Troops Formerly Stationed Here, Especially 92nd & 93rd Divs.)—(June) Dr. Cornelius Smith, ACCH-SAC, Hq, Fort Huachuca, Ariz. 85613

Fort Screven—(Mar.) Larry Knecht, 171 N. Shore Terr., Punta Gorda, Fla. 33950

Sons of Sherman's March to the Sea—(Feb) Stan Schirmacher, 1725 Farmer Ave., Tempe, Ariz. 85281

NAVY

February 19th (Marine) Brigade—(Feb) Reginald Ballard, 22 Roosevelt St., Glen Head, N.Y. 11545
LCI(R) 338 (1944-45)—(June) Harvey Severson, 3622 W. Denton Lane, Phoenix, Ariz.
LCSL 8—(May) W. E. Reid, 808 Marion Ave., Mattoon, Ill. 61938
Subpac Baseball Team—(Nov) John Little, 1404 Olino St., Honolulu, HI 96818
USN Armed Guard (WW2)—(Feb) Master Chief Dante Mecca, USN, USNR Center, Trenton & Mersels Aves., Clifton, N.J.
USS Harris (APA 2, WW2)—(June) Fred Meier, 1820 Bea Way, Lahabra, Calif. 90631
USS LST—(June) Gordon Wahlberg, P.O. Box 183, Kerhonkson, N.Y. 12446
USS O'Bannon (DD450 1942-45)—(June) R. Brennon, 875 Watson Rd., Ukiah, Calif.
USS Zaanland Savannah Hawaiian (WW1)—(Nov) Revel Summers, 3412 N. St., Lincoln, Neb. 68510

AIR

4th Ftr Wng (333, 334, 335, 336 Sqdns 1946-74)—(June) Garry Fry, 174 Pauline Dr., Elgin, Ill. 60120
30th Depot Repair Sqdn (ETO, WW2)—(May) Joseph McLaughlin, Box 120, 491 School Rd., Blue Bell, Pa. 19422
36th Tp Carrier Sqdn—(June) Fred Street, 40 E. Wren Circle, Dayton, O. 45420
75th Tp Carrier Sqdn—(June) Charles Baird, RFD #3, Maryville, Mo. 64468
115th Flight, 3773 Sqdn (Sheppard AFB 1948-52)—(Jan) Lawrence DeGlopper, 326 Page N.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49505
385th Bomb (H) Gp (Great Ashfield, England 1943-45)—(Apr) Frank Walls, RD #1, Reynoldsville, Pa. 15851
1891st Av Eng Bn (CBI)—(June) Henry Belden, 5742 Calvin Ave., Tarzana, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

1287th MP, Co A (WW2)—(Nov) Ellis Hobbs, Box 377, Lexington, N.C. 27292
Yangtze River Patrol Assoc—(Mar) Cecil McKinstry, 1232 Park Ave., Alameda, Calif. 94501

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Arnold Steenson (1973) and **LaVerne Krauel** (1974) Post 26, Mesa, Ariz.
Etola L. Day (1975) Post 63, Mesa, Ariz.
Hannabal Rough, Gilbert T. Tennis, Harold W. Westbrook, Walter J. Wiegner and Joseph E. Gardella (all 1974-75) Post 130, Grass Valley, Calif.
Clarence R. Anderson, Harry W. Smith, Roy Stout, James F. Stewart and Robert E. Ziemer (all 1974) Post 132, Orange, Calif.
A. C. Barton (1971) Post 261, El Monte, Calif.
Joseph G. Morey (1975) Post 262, Fontana, Calif.
William E. Wagner (1957) and **Charles R. Young** (1974) Post 313, Larkspur, Calif.
Henry M. Dandini (1965) Post 561, Los Angeles, Calif.
George F. Askey and John L. Sullivan (both 1973) Post 584, Big Bear Lake, Calif.
John W. Harden (1967) and **Elton T. Martin** (1974) Post 639, Los Angeles, Calif.
Henry R. Wierzbicki (1974) Post 102, Manchester, Conn.
James W. Harper and Isham L. Parker (both 1973) Post 26, Washington, D.C.
Stewart W. Parker (1974) Post 27, Washington, D.C.
Helmut Spangenthal (1974) Post 3, Heidelberg, Germany.
Robert Mullin (1975) Post 13, Lewiston, Idaho.
Bill Creel, Harvey Kenitz and Earl Will (all 1974) Post 80, Downers Grove, Ill.
Raymond A. Gerstenberg (1974) Post 304, Chicago, Ill.
Howard R. Heneisen and Jack E. Colvin (both 1974) Post 8, Evansville, Ind.
Albert F. Knadle, Ranson S. McKean, George A. Shannon (all 1973), **Dwight A. Spooner** (1974) and **Marion L. Lewis** (Deceased) (1973) Post 378, Mondamin, Iowa.
Axel R. Eribert, W. F. Adams, B. H. Terrill and Charles Pennington (all 1974) Post 50, Berea, Ky.
Sidney M. Bright, Whitney Coulon, Sr. and Robert W. Wilson (all 1974) Post 218, Algiers (New Orleans), La.
John Upton, Ralph J. Webber, Waite W. Weeks, Harold B. Woodward and Paul F. Smithwick (all 1973) Post 42, Damariscotta, Me.
Arthur Feickert (1973), **Clarence W. Hoyt, Edward E. Merkel and Melvin R. Buck** (all 1974) Post 66, Bowie, Maryland.
Eli Kotelly, Albert J. Kvicala, Eugene F. Lally, Joseph Levine and John J. Maloney (all 1973) Post 67, So. Boston, Mass.

Ralph M. Cheever (1974) Post 250, Boston, Mass.
Billy Dolin (1974) Post 303, Swansea, Mass.
George W. Stocking, Emery Tracy, Carl Wall, William D. Wixcey, and Dr. B. P. Wrbitzky (all 1974) Post 96, Hutchinson, Minn.
Arne Carlson and Albert Thomas (both 1974) Post 202, Halkensack, Minn.
Charles H. Jones, Joseph E. Krawiec, George McCabe and Harold Vasios (all 1974) Post 55, Hackensack, N.J.
Herbert Gardner (1974) Post 159, Flemington, N.J.
Edward Horter (1974) Post 253, Spotswood, N.J.
Edward Spellman and Kenneth Wardman (both 1975) Post 26, Clark Mills, N.Y.
Frederick W. Keysaw (1973) Post 87, Dansville, N.Y.
Guy E. Mendell (1970), **Frank Nemith, Sr. and John Mateer** (both 1975) Post 187, Athens, N.Y.
Alexander G. Martin, Edwin Olgiati, Thomas Rankin, Matthew X. Wagner, Miner F. Wildey (all 1974) Post 205, Kenmore, N.Y.
Earl D. Davis, Graham A. Cairns (both 1973) Post 222, Canajoharie, N.Y.
Frank Becker, Alvin J. Brown, Charles A. Crim, John F. Dougher and Hadwin C. Fuller (all 1974) Post 601, Parish, N.Y.
Frank W. Woodin (1974) Post 659, Ellicottville, N.Y.
Joseph H. Bent (1973) Post 789, Carthage, N.Y.
Harry P. Seeman (1974) Post 1273, Wantagh, N.Y.
Walter Cronk (1975) Post 1302, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Francis O. Garrison and Karl S. Kellogg (both 1973), **Allen Perkins and Harry H. Snider** (both 1974) Post 1552, Hannibal, N.Y.
Henri E. Gervais (1974) Post 1848, Medford, N.Y.
John W. Incontrera, Joseph Mondello, Harry D. Deneyh, Michael J. Pasciuto and Jerry A. Minieri (all 1974) Post 1873, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Ivan C. Sweatt (1974) Post 9, Charlotte, N.C.
Wendell W. Hill, Richard Gromen, Louis J. Fundak and Al J. Riznikove (all 1974) Post 473, Copley, O.
Cosmo Seilla, E. J. Thompson, Karl H. Chandler, Elmer S. Jacobson and Andy Kitzko (all 1974) Post 343, New Castle, Pa.

John F. Plocinik, Jr. (1974) Post 498, Rochester, Pa.
Lemuel A. Kephart, Russell E. McClain, Charles A. Noble, Glenn E. Ott and B. D. Potts (all 1973) Post 518, Orbisonia, Pa.
Pompeo Donattelli (1974) Post 611, Easton, Pa.
J. Preston Mauk (1967) and **Louis W. F. Ilaberstroh** (1974) Post 745, Altoona, Pa.
Daniel Pozzuto, Albert Ronca, Domenick F. Sabatino, John L. Martocci and Frank De-franco (all 1974) Post 750, Roseto, Pa.
George L. Fritzius (1974) Post 819, Brad-dock, Pa.
Sherman E. Sickler (1974) Post 834, Fall-sington, Pa.
George A. Jones (1974) Post 10, Clark Air Base, P.I.
O. B. Barber, William D. Barker, Robert S. Black, Solomon Blatt, Sr. and Samuel H. Gantt (all 1975) Post 46, Barnwell, So. Car.
James T. Waters (1974) Post 17, Gallatin, Tenn.
Palma L. Robinson, James R. Simmonds, Harry A. Smith (all 1974) and **James C. Smith** (1973) Post 24, Johnson City, Tenn.
James L. Melton (1966), **Sam T. Noel, Charles H. Oliver, Sr., Clarence W. Phifer, Sr. and Samuel B. Rosenthal** (all 1974) Post 244, Glen Allen, Va.
Stanley Krause (1965), **Frank Larner** (1958), **Frank LaSoma** (1955), **Alice Malinowski** (1958) and **Lester Parker** (1945) Post 5, Aber-deen, Wash.
A. C. Roberson (1974) Post 47, Colville, Wash.
Okcy L. Hawkins, Charles S. Robinson, Ted M. Tuerffs, A. M. Darquenne and Paul V. Fleming (all 1950) Post 17, Fairmont, W. Va.
George Hirschmiller (1974) Post 361, Wil-mot, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.
They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:
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Jan 3	Jan 14	New York—Hartford	\$669	Mar 25	Apr 5	New York—Syracuse	\$699	Jun 21	Jul 2	Los Angeles	\$599
Jan 10	Jan 21	Oakland—Portland	\$599	Apr 1	Apr 12	Salt Lake City—Boise	\$699	Jun 30	Jul 11	Oakland—Seattle	\$599
Jan 12	Jan 23	Indianapolis—Chicago	\$669	Apr 3	Apr 14	Pittsburgh—Cleveland	\$699	Jul 2	Jul 13	Pittsburgh—Cleveland	\$699
Jan 19	Jan 30	Los Angeles	\$599	Apr 12	Apr 23	Wash/Balt—Philly	\$699	Jul 9	Jul 20	Oakland—Portland	\$599
Jan 28	Feb 8	Oakland—Seattle	\$599	Apr 19	Apr 30	Los Angeles	\$599	Jul 11	Jul 22	Dallas—Oklahoma City	\$729
Feb 8	Feb 19	Houston—Dallas	\$699	Apr 21	May 2	Atlanta—Nashville	\$789	Jul 20	Jul 31	New York—Boston	\$699
Feb 15	Feb 26	Oakland	\$599	Apr 28	May 9	Oakland	\$599	Jul 29	Aug 9	Atlanta—Memphis	\$789
Feb 17	Feb 28	New York—Boston	\$669	Apr 30	May 11	Tampa—New Orleans	\$789	Aug 7	Aug 18	Wash/Balt—New York	\$699
Feb 24	Mar 7	Los Angeles	\$599	May 9	May 20	Detroit—Columbus	\$699	Aug 16	Aug 27	Miami—New Orleans	\$789
Feb 26	Mar 9	Fargo—Minneapolis	\$699	May 16	May 27	Oakland	\$599	Aug 25	Sep 5	New York—Niagara	\$699
Mar 5	Mar 16	Billings	\$699	May 18	May 29	New York—Rochester	\$699	Sep 3	Sep 14	Houston—San Antonio	\$729
Mar 7	Mar 18	Chicago—Milwaukee	\$699	May 25	Jun 5	Los Angeles	\$599	Sep 19	Sep 30	Wash/Balt—Pittsburgh	\$699
Mar 14	Mar 25	Los Angeles	\$599	May 27	Jun 7	St. Louis—Kansas City	\$699	Sep 21	Oct 2	Oakland—Portland	\$599
Mar 16	Mar 27	Detroit	\$699	Jun 5	Jun 16	Boston	\$699	Oct 7	Oct 18	Salt Lake City—Denver	\$699
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indicated on face of brochure and is based on the charter of a Trans International Airlines (DC 10 aircraft with 345 passengers) from departure city as indicated on face of brochure to Hong Kong and return and assuming a full complement of 345 pro rata passengers. The pro rata fare is \$487.00 from West Coast departure cities, \$517.00 from Mid-west and East coast cities, and \$610.00 from Fla. and Texas cities, and is in accordance with TIA's tariff on file with the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board. The administration cost per passenger is \$3.00. The pro rata air fare for this charter may vary depending upon the number of passengers participating. The cost of the land package is \$205.00. Cancellations are accepted up to 45 days prior to departure of trip with full refund. After the 45 days and up to 21 days a charge of \$100 is made unless a substitute is found, 20 days prior to departure a charge is made for the pro rata air fare

unless a substitute is found. These charges are assessed to defray sales, administrative, and handling costs and to offset partially the loss of business due to departure of an alternate passenger may not be obtained. We suggest that you take advantage of our optional Vacation Insurance Plan, which insures the non-refundable pro rata air fare fee in case of cancellation due to illness requiring medical care. Cancellation of the tour by the tour operator is permissible only by reasons of factors beyond the control of operator including but not limited to government action, strikes, and acts of God. In the event of cancellation by the operator, the operator's liability shall be limited to a refund of all payments made by the participant. Note: Due to the prevailing fuel crisis, the possibility exists that the tour price must be increased. In the event of such an increase, i.e. resulting from higher fuel costs, the passenger has the right to cancel reservations within 7 days, without penalty. • TIA is a U.S. certificated supplemental air carrier

enough, has not worried China much. Peking has had nothing but contempt for India's military ability ever since the 1962 Himalayan war in which the Chinese all but annihilated Indian forces.

There are limits, of course, to common interest. As long as the United States remains so firmly allied to South Vietnam and Cambodia, there will be friction in Southeast Asia, but it is not likely to take on major proportions unless we go back in with a new army. Our presence in Thailand does not seem to bother the Chinese much. They are obviously banking on internal developments in that country to force us out eventually. For the moment, Peking is just as happy to have the B-52's nearby—just in case something should happen with the Russians.

The real obstacle to closer relations remains Taiwan. We have gone about as far as we can in granting Peking's contention that the island is part of China. But we have made it abundantly clear that we won't stand still for any armed invasion. It is a point of view Peking does not have much choice but to accept. Again, China is banking on time to win its point, even though its leadership no longer expects Taiwan to fall into its lap like an overripe apple once the aged Chiang Kai-shek dies. The bulk of the native Taiwanese like the present situation just fine. They've enjoyed their independence and prospered economically under the benevolent economic umbrella of both the United States and Japan. And that fact, too, is a barrier to closer American-Chinese ties.

Finally, a period of perhaps prolonged uncertainty lies ahead. Chou En-lai and Mao Tse-tung are both old men. Chou is in frail health and there is growing evidence that he is making preparations for a transfer of his own power. The heir-designate appears to be Teng-Hsiao-ping, the 70-year-old Deputy Premier who was elevated to the ruling politburo only last January after a prolonged period of political eclipse. In fact, Teng's rise from the ashes is one of the great comeback stories in international politics. He was disgraced during the Cultural Revolution as a secret capitalist, second in "infamy" only to the deposed head of state, Liu Shao-chi.

A veteran party bureaucrat, Teng is believed to have close ties to the Chinese army. And it was the army that held the real power when the country underwent the violence of

the Cultural Revolution.

The army remains the key to power in China. During the Cultural Revolution, the generals moved into the power vacuum and held the shattered nation together until the party organization and government structure were put back together again. After that, the army did not play as direct a role in the nation's political life, but it remains the ultimate arbiter in any future struggle for

governmental power. Odds are that if the battle for succession should be close and savage, and it is likely to be, the Chinese army, looking over its shoulder at the Russian bear, will throw its weight to the group that favors a less radical, less rigid and less doctrinaire position—and that would include continued relations with the United States, at least at present levels.

Certainly that is the conviction of the men who make our policy now—and of those likely to make it in the future.

END.

REVOLUTION AT THE CHECKOUT COUNTER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 21

to supply it and have room to come up with rival models and improvements of their own?

Should the code be copyrighted as the private property of the grocery trade, or be made freely available to anyone who might want to use or print it? And finally, once a code were adopted, how would its billions of different forms be assigned to packagers and their various products and package sizes in an orderly system?

The industry leaders hired one of the oldest management consulting firms, McKinsey & Co., to study the economics of the proposal. McKinsey calculated that scanning 75% of the items in a store could save it 1% of its gross sales value if it were doing \$60,000 business a week.

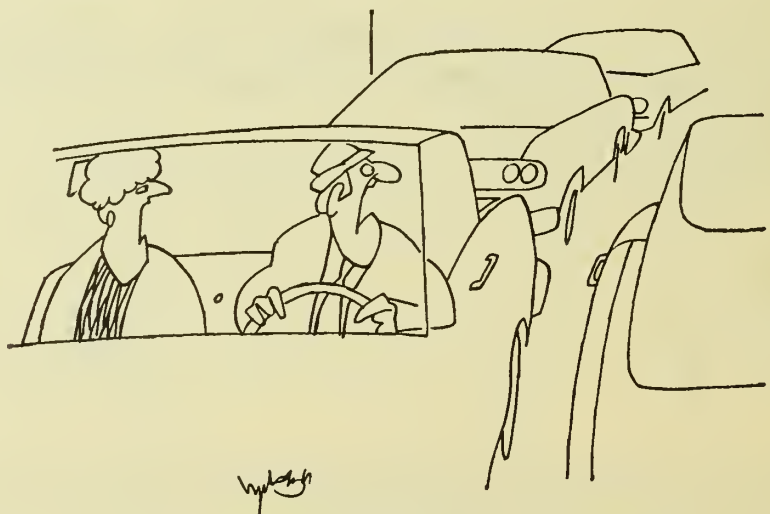
Meanwhile, Kroger, Safeway and the Jewel Companies had begun experiments jointly with electronics

firms. Jewel's produced the equipment now sold by Bunker Ramo Corp., maker of electronic equipment for stockbrokers.

The Ad Hoc Committee went speedily to work and soon chose the code it wanted. This wasn't too easy, as manufacturers wanted a large code while retailers wanted a small one. The result was a compromise, and the exact symbol to carry the code was chosen later.

The code provided two sets of five-digit numbers. The set on the left in the final symbol identifies the maker or packager. The set on the right identifies the particular product and package. This allows identification of 100,000 manufacturers, and 100,000 packages for each manufacturer, from 00,000 to 99,999 on each side—ten billion possible combinations.

The human eye can read the written numbers, the scanner reads the



"... Just because the other lane's moving doesn't mean you have to call them all names ..."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

When prayer was legal...



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THE PRAYER AT VALLEY FORGE

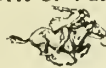
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REVOLUTION AT THE CHECKOUT COUNTER

CONTINUED

vertical lines that appear over them.

A lone figure stands to the left of the symbol. It is 0 in the case of all standard prepackaged grocery store items. Change this to 3 and you have a whole new set of ten billion possible combinations for drugs, compatible with the Food and Drug Administration code.

Change it to 2 and you have symbols that each store can assign as it chooses to perishables, etc., to stick on packages such as those that may have been weighed in the meat or produce departments.

If a store doesn't choose to use the

broad categories of goods with ten billion identifications for each, or a total capacity of 100 billion identifications. (There are vertical bars on the left side of the symbol which the scanner can read to get the lone figure.)

The industry has tentatively assigned the 4, 6 and 9 for special purposes that may require more than ten numbers, and expand the system beyond 100 billion combinations.

But there was plenty more to do than devise the code before the system was first tried out. By the time the industry felt it was ready to go



"... Are you the teacher in charge of the newspaper, the yearbook and the class play?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

2-code, it can still mark prices on such items, and the equipment has keys that can be punched, old-style, at the checkout counter.

But many of the stores are busy adapting the 2-code in various ways to apply the symbols to meats and produce packaged on the premises.

The industry has assigned a 5 at the left to coupons offering bargains. An ad allowing you a special price on an item—if you bring in the coupon—would have a special 5-coded symbol printed on the coupon. Present the coupon with the item and the coupon symbol would be the one scanned. The computer would register the special price and tell the accounting system that it was a coupon sale.

With room for ten different lone figures at the left, the system can accommodate itself to ten different

it had called in the Battelle Memorial Institute Laboratories, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Graphic Arts Technical Foundation, and it had invested more than six million dollars in money, time and services.

"It was well spent," says Michael J. O'Connor, Super Market Institute director. "The work will cut our supermarkets costs more than \$100 million a year."

Some distributors were especially fearful of trouble reading symbols defaced in one way or another in handling or shipping, or through leakage. All the scanner has to read is any clean hairline path across the symbol, so it takes a real smearing of it to make it unreadable. Even so, products such as sugar are prone to

(Continued on page 44)

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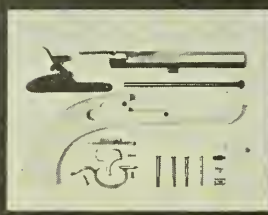
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REVOLUTION AT THE CHECKOUT COUNTER

CONTINUED

occasional leakage, and a syrupy smear when it happens. If one package leaks, it can smear adjoining ones. Sugar industry leaders thoroughly tested the symbol-readings on their products, and were pleasantly surprised at the scanner's high batting average on packages deliberately exposed to leakage.

To manage code policy, the industry established the nonprofit Uniform Grocery Product Code Council, with members representing a broad spectrum of leaders in manufacturing, packaging, distributing, wholesaling and retailing grocery store items.

The issuance of numbers was contracted to the Distribution Number Bank, Inc., of Washington, D.C., which was already in the little-known business of handling numbers for the automobile and electrical industries. Its name was changed last February to Distribution Codes, Inc.

It goes without saying that the electronics manufacturers were in the whole thing up to their ears. Eighteen of them, including IBM, National Cash Register and Singer (among the biggies), showed off equipment at the Super Market Institute convention in Dallas last May, and shoppers will discover that the equipment and systems will not be the same in all stores.

Scanners vary from those built into countertops to hand-held versions. Sales slips will not all be identical, and will vary in how much precise

information they contain, though they'll all tell you more than the older sales slips do. One system beeps every time the scanner gets a good reading and another beeps only if it gets a bad reading.

Sperry-Univac supplied the Finast tryout equipment in Massachusetts, as well as the earlier experimental Kroger version in Kenwood, Ohio. The Troy, Ohio, Marsh store uses National Cash Register equipment. The initial Montreal and South Plainfield, N.J., installations are by IBM, while the Brockton market in Stoughton, Mass., has electronics by Data General. In turn, these and other firms get components, such as scanners, from still other firms in some cases.

The symbol for the code was adopted in 1973, following which chain after chain of supermarkets planned installations in one or more of their stores to try it out under actual shopping conditions. With symbols still lacking on many products, stores could apply them with special equipment to any product to which a number had been assigned.

The industry opted to make the code and symbol available to anyone with a use for it, with no copyright. This is a wise and liberal policy, as it lets independent innovators freely explore new uses and variations of the system without being blocked by legalistic obstacles. In general it permits wide expansion of the code and

(Continued on page 46)



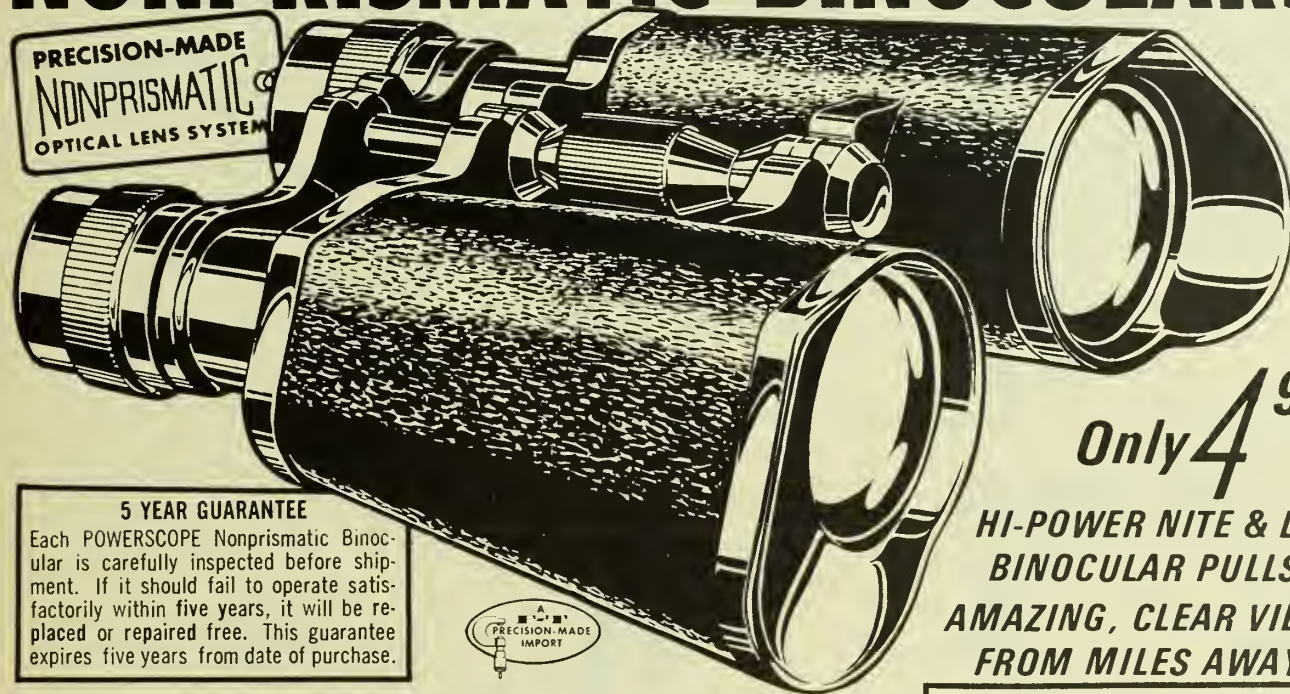
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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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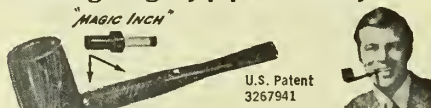
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REVOLUTION AT THE CHECKOUT COUNTER

CONTINUED

symbol, readable by existing standard equipment, throughout the whole world of business and commerce, nationally and internationally.

Many packagers are using the switchover as a convenient time to make other changes in their labels, as long as they are changing their labels anyway to add the code. Some are adding nutritional information to their readable labels at the same time, in response to new law and regulation. Kroger, and some others who haven't already done it, are adding metric measurements.

The scanning-computing equipment doesn't come cheap. An installa-

scanning worthwhile for stores doing half a million dollars business a year.

He expects an explosive growth in scanning in 1977 and 1978, when the shakedown period should be over.

When the system is well under way, the supermarkets will need fewer employees per unit volume of business done, and labor leaders at first voiced reservations about the system. But the various managements say they can switch many employees to other work in their growing business, while they will settle for failing to replace others who quit or retire. A new three-year contract negotiated in August between super-



Ernie Dolle

"It's that bashful guy to see you, Wendy."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

tion costs about \$15,000 per checkout stand today, and a store needs several, as well as a spare. Some stores have, and others expect to install, emergency generators to solve the power blackout risk. Complete installations sell for between \$85,000 and \$120,000, according to John F. Ineson, a Singer executive. It is estimated that a store must have sales of \$2 million a year to justify the expense. There are more than 200,000 food stores in the country, and 16,000 have annual gross sales in the \$2 million-and-up class. These 16,000 sell about half of the foodstuffs in the country. The majority of new stores are also in this size class. Ineson believes that 70% of such stores will be on scanners by 1980, while the equipment cost will come down enough to make

markets and unions in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia specifically provides that no union members will lose jobs because of the new automation.

For the record, the seven trade associations which joined to embark on the code proposal in 1970 were:

The National Association of Food Chains.

The Grocery Manufacturers of America.

The Super Market Institute.

The Cooperative Food Distributors of America.

The National American Wholesale Grocers' Association.

The National Association of Retail Grocers of the U.S.

The National Association of Con-

(Continued on page 48)

“When we found out what AARP did for people over 55, my wife didn’t mind telling her age.”

“After a friend of ours told us about AARP, I said to my wife, ‘Irma, everybody’s having fun but us.’ So I clipped out a coupon just like the one on this page. And got our AARP memberships. I wish we had done it 5 years earlier.”

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To become enrolled in AARP all you have to do is clip and mail this coupon. Your membership costs you \$2 a year. That’s it.

What kind of benefits or services?

Well, there’s AARP’s travel service. There’s information about a recommended Life Insurance Plan and an Auto Insurance Plan designed for mature persons. Eligibility for a Group Health Insurance Plan to help supplement Medicare. There’s a home-delivery pharmacy service. There are over 1600 local chapters where you can meet new people and get involved in community programs. There’s Mature Temps, a service to help you get part-time work. You even receive subscriptions to *Modern Maturity* magazine and the *AARP News Bulletin*.



Irma and Peter McNulty

All you have to be is 55 or over.

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State _____ Zip Code _____

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REVOLUTION AT THE CHECKOUT COUNTER

CONTINUED

venience Stores.

The following people represented the industry on the Ad Hoc Committee on the code:

H.J. Heinz Co.: R. Burt Gookin and John F. Hayes. Gookin is Heinz's vice-chairman and was the committee chairman. Hayes is now on loan from Heinz to Distribution Codes, Inc., as its grocery expert during the break-in period.

Wegman's Food Markets: Robert Wegman, president of Wegman's and committee vice-chairman.

General Foods: Robert A. Stringer. **The Kroger Co.:** Robert O. Aders and John L. Strubbe.

Bristol-Myers Co.: Frederick Butler and Gavin MacBain.

First National Stores: Alan Haberman.

Associated Food Stores: Donald P. Lloyd.

Madsen's Enterprises: Earl W. Madsen.

General Mills: James P. MacFarland and Thomas P. Nelson.

Gerber Products Co.: John C. Suerth.

Winn-Dixie Stores: Bert L. Thomas.

The Oshawa Group, Ltd.: Raymond D. Wolfe.

Super Valu Stores: James T. Wyman.

The success of these, and the many others who were involved, in inte-



"I'll tell you what's wrong with this country. The government is living beyond our incomes!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

grating a uniform, voluntary plan across a huge spectrum of competing firms is probably far more remarkable than the new technology at the checkout counter itself. Technology has always been able to move faster than human agreement. For better or worse, competing managements acted as one family in this deal. It is a far cry from the old motto: Does Gimbel tell Macy? END.



"Are you sure this stuff is good? I've never heard it mentioned on TV!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

**Barbers talk a lot.
Except when
they find an
electric shaver
that outshaves
a hand-honed
straight razor.
Then they keep it to
themselves. Until now!**



A barber gets \$1.50 plus tip for a shave with his electric razor. For years he's kept the brand name hidden with adhesive tape.

Can you rightly blame him? For this professional instrument outshaves his hand-honed straight razor! You won't find it in stores. It's been a secret weapon of master barbers for years. It delivers a barber-close shave that lasts all day long. It does it faster and with less chance of irritation than a straight razor. That's why barbers use it on the toughest beards and the most sensitive skin.

Now the secret is out. A barber talked. We have it. The Oster Professional Electric Shaver.

Contoured Head— Like a Barber's Fingers

The design is a barber's dream. Technically, the shaving head design is called a "double arch contour," because it sets up whiskers just like a barber does with his fingers. It means you get every whisker at one pass—as clean as if you had drawn a hand-honed, surgically sharp, straight razor over your face.

4,000 Comb Traps— 152 Surgical Steel Edges

Four thousand comb-like perforations trap each whisker right at the skin line. Powerful 120-volt, 60-cycle motor drives the 152 surgical-sharp cutting edges to make the toughest beard disappear magically—without the slightest irritation to even the most sensitive skin.

So Powerful, Whiskers Turn to Dust!

Open an ordinary electric shaver and you'll find bits and pieces of whisker. That's because these run-of-the-mill shavers hack and chop your beard. But the Oster Professional Electric Shaver operates at nearly twice the speed—on ordinary household AC current—and actually pulverizes whiskers into fine microscopic dust.

Separate Trimmer Other Great Features

No expense was spared to make the Oster Professional Shaver to rigid, master-barber specifications. Motor-driven trimmer operates independently to trim moustaches and sideburns

straight and neat for today's new "styled" look. The high-impact plastic housing is sculpted to fit your hand effortlessly. Removable stainless steel head rinses clean under running water. On-off switch, plus separate switch to operate trimmer. The specially counter-balanced drive gives you a smooth, vibration-free shave, and won't cause radio or TV interference.

It all adds up to an amazing shaving experience. An electric shave that makes your face come cleaner than a hand-honed surgical steel barber's straight razor — and in a lot less time.

Expecting a hefty price tag? Forget it! The Oster Professional shaver was designed for barbers who don't go for expensive, unneeded frills. The price is regularly only \$22.98, complete with cleaning brush and head cover. And now, for a limited time only. . . the Oster Professional is yours to enjoy for only \$19.99 — a healthy \$3.00 saving!

30-DAY FREE TRIAL!

Treat your face to the Oster Professional Shaver for 30 days — 30 days of the smoothest, fastest, closest, most irritation-free shaving you've ever enjoyed . . . either blade or electric! Then, if not completely satisfied, return for a full refund.

SAVE \$3.00 BY ORDERING DURING THIS LIMITED SALE!

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Freeport, N.Y. 11521**

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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE • NOVEMBER 1974

GOLD BULLION FOR SALE AGAIN. RADIAL TIRE WRAP-UP. SAVINGS' EARNINGS KNOW-HOW.

In a few weeks, you'll be able to buy gold bullion for the first time in some 40 years. Should you do it? Here are some basics that may help you:

WHERE TO BUY: Many banks, special dealers and some financial houses will be able to supply you in units ranging from a "wafer" (½ troy ounce, worth roughly \$80) to ingots in the 50 oz. class (about \$8,000 apiece).

PRICE: This will vary every day, depending on world markets (you pay a commission of 6% to 8% each time you buy or sell). Also, you can buy on a sort of "lay-away" plan for as little as \$10 down, but the commission will be about double.

WHAT YOU GET: Unlike the purchase of stocks or bonds—consummated via a piece of paper—a gold transaction means that you physically acquire the stuff. If you keep your gold at home, you will need a strongbox and extra insurance; or you could put it into a safety deposit vault—though you probably should insure that, too.

IS IT A GOOD BUY? Figure this way:

1) Gold doesn't yield interest or dividend payments. Ergo, its price must rise enough to compensate for the return on alternate investments to make a purchase worthwhile.

2) Also, remember those commission fees and storage charges. They have to be covered, too.

3) The price of gold doesn't go up invariably, it fluctuates.

4) The key to your decision really is how you assess the outlook long-term, and how much you value gold's safety (historically, it has had a great record). But buy only from reputable sources. Along with the real thing, there will be counterfeits, short-weights and false labels.

★ ★ ★

If you plan to equip your car with radial tires, be sure to put them on all four wheels (the spare should be a radial, too). Other types of tires aren't compatible with radials (that goes for snow tires as well). Additional points to remember:

- Don't let the soft appearance of radials fool you. They have a high flex in the sidewalls, so don't pump them up just because they look too flat. Check the pressure recommended by the manufacturer before adding air.

- Radials should be rotated in a special way—they should be switched on the same side of the car, not crisscrossed like other tires.

Radials are very tough, but if a puncture occurs it can be repaired only if the wound is in the center of the tread and less than ¼ in. in diameter, says the Tire Industry Safety Council.

★ ★ ★

Should you decide to dip into your long-term savings—such as E bonds, H bonds or certificates of deposit—first figure out how to do it with least damage to the interest you are earning. As a general rule: Cash your new purchases first. Here's why:

E BONDS: The value of E's picks up speed the longer you hold them (reaching a peak at maturity). Hence, if you decide on partial liquidation, it may be wise to turn in the newer, slow-speed bonds.

H BONDS: Interest is paid semiannually, but not at a constant rate. As in the case of E's, the yield rises with age. Again, you may be better off to hold the older, higher paying bonds longest.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT: Early withdrawal means a penalty on accumulated interest (in fact, you could wipe it out). Ask your banker for details, which are a bit complicated. But once more, if you decide to cash in, you'll do the least damage by turning in the newer CD's first.

Note: If you cash E's, H's, or CD's, you always will get your original principal back. What you have to watch is how much you'll spoil the frosting on the cake.

By Edgar A. Grunwald



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THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOPPER



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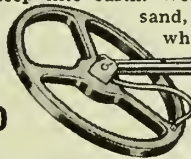
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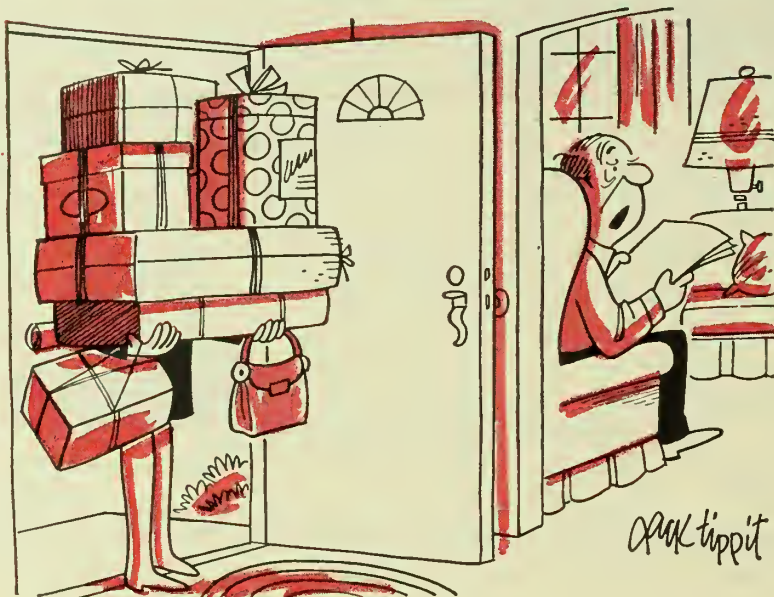
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Parting Shots



"Is that you, Edith? Bad news . . . I got laid off today!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

DON'T COUNT TO TEN

A newspaperman doing a feature story on a group of paratroopers was about to jump for his first time with the men so he could relate his sensations. "Major," he said, "tell me how this parachute works."

"Well," replied the officer, "your parachute is hooked to that static line in the plane. The jumpmaster opens the door, checks to see that you're hooked up right, and then tells you to jump."

"And that static line always pulls the chute open?" asked the reporter.

"Nearly always," said the major. "If it doesn't, jerk this." He pointed to a knob dangling on the reporter's chest. "And don't count to ten or anything . . . that's only in the movies. Just yell 'Oh, my God!' and pull the knob!"

DAN BENNETT

FAST . . . BUT

Observing one of his carpenters hammering away, the job foreman finally spoke to the man: "Man . . . you hammer like lightning."

"You mean I'm that fast?" asked the carpenter.

"No," answered the foreman. "I mean that you seldom strike twice in the same place."

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

A MATTER OF TERMINOLOGY

An ex-farmer who became a mayor of a small town noticed the lawn in front of City Hall looked a bit scraggly. "Guess we better throw some cow manure on that grass," he told the clerk.

A bit later the clerk observed to the mayor's secretary, "Someone should tell the mayor to say fertilizer instead of manure."

"It might be better to leave well enough alone," the secretary advised. "It took his wife seven years to get him to say manure."

LANE OLINGHOUSE

LEAF IT TO US MEN

Leaves on the sidewalk
Leaves in the street,
Leaves on the front lawn
Deep at our feet;
Leaves of hot scarlet,
Leaves of warm gold . . .
Leaves to be raked up
Leave us cold.

G. STERLING LEIBY

GOING RATE?

Retirement pension: Standard of leaving.
FRANK TYGER

LOVE, HONOR AND EQUALITY

She was a libber—four feet nine—
Until that day her brand-new spouse
Insisted she, being liberated,
Could carry him into the house.

MILDRED CRABTREE SPEER

WOODN'T YOU?

When lumberjacks get together all they
do is talk chop.

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

NUDGING THE BUDGET

Lately, money is getting tight.
It's hard to make ends meet.
I'll scrimp on clothes, to some extent,
But won't concede defeat.
I'll buy my "Neutral bag and shoes"
So I'll be set for Fall,
(And beat the rising prices by
Having the wear-with-all).

PHYLLIS JAFFE

ANOTHER PLUS FOR JOGGING

One of the advantages of jogging is that
it gets you out in the open carrying so
little of value that the muggers leave you
alone.

FRANKLIN P. JONES



"I gotta hand it to you . . . Wearing
these panty hose nobody will be able
to give a good description of us!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.

HABAND'S 100% POLYESTER TWO-WAY KNIT NOT \$29 SLACKS

Two-Way Knit means **Two-Way Fit,**
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It's Incredible! NON-SNAG! It's revolutionary! No more little pulls or snags that ruin the usual DoubleKnit clothing you know. These new Haband Knit Slacks **STAY HANDSOME, even after extended wear!**

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THIS GOOD
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**Never Need Ironing!
Always Look Fresh!**

You should see how the subtle Two-Way Stretch Knit gives you a more comfortable fit. Fuller feel in seat and thighs, but a trim, straight look that never bags or droops. You know Business Slacks are Haband's Business. Even for us, here's an extraordinary value for long wear, good looks, excellent tailoring.

**MAIL THIS COUPON
and see it yourself
on MONEY BACK
APPROVAL!**

HABAND'S 100% Polyester

TWO WAY Knit Slacks

2 pairs
for
only **19⁹⁵** WE PAY POSTAGE

HABAND Direct Service Dept.
265 North 9th Street
Paterson, New Jersey 07508
Gentlemen: Please rush pair
for which I enclose \$

GUARANTEE: If I don't want to wear the
slacks when I see them, I may return them
for full refund of every penny I paid you.

704-05

Name Apt.

Street #

City

State

ZIP CODE

FIND YOUR WAIST & INSEAM HERE

Waists: 29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-
38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-
47-48-49-50-51-52.

Inseams: 26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34

COLOR	How Many	Waist	Inseam
BURGUNDY (1)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLUE (2)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BROWN (3)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GOLD (6)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GREEN (5)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3 pair 29.70 4 pair 39.20

All 5 pairs for 48.75

2 pairs
for
only **19⁹⁵** No Extras! We Pay Postage!

MACHINE WASHABLE

No tensions or tight spots. No wrinkle worries. No Ironing. No Dry Cleaning. What you get is two pairs of handsome long wearing, top value Two-Way Knit Slacks and **FREE COMFORT LIKE YOU NEVER FELT BEFORE!**

FIVE COLORS TO CHOOSE



PRICE RISE COMING!

Inevitable cost increases require that we, like everybody else, will soon be forced to move up our prices — perhaps double in the next year! We urge you to order now while current stocks, irreplaceable at this price, still last.

USE COUPON BELOW FOR FAST SERVICE

**2 for 19.95 PRICE INCLUDES
ALL THESE FEATURES:**

- "Talon®" Unbreakable Zipper
- "Ban-Rol®" No Roll Waistband
- Two Back Pockets • Wide Belt Loops
- Excellent Fit in every size
- Long Wearing Deep Pockets
- Full Gentlemen's Cut • Fast, Reliable Service!

A cowboy wearing a light-colored hat and a bright yellow poncho is riding a dark horse. The horse is in motion, with its mane and tail slightly blurred. In the background, another person in a yellow poncho and hat is visible, also riding a horse. The scene is set in a grassy field under a cloudy sky.

**Come to where the flavor is.
Come to Marlboro Country.**



18 mg. "tar," 1.2 mg. nicotine
av. per cigarette, FTC Report Mar. '74

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined
That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.